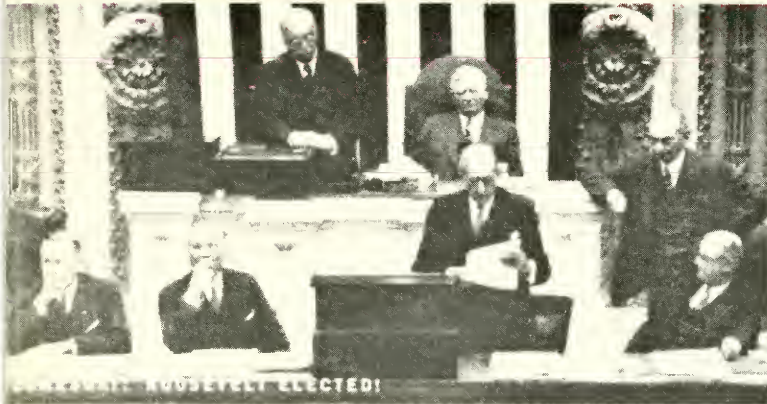


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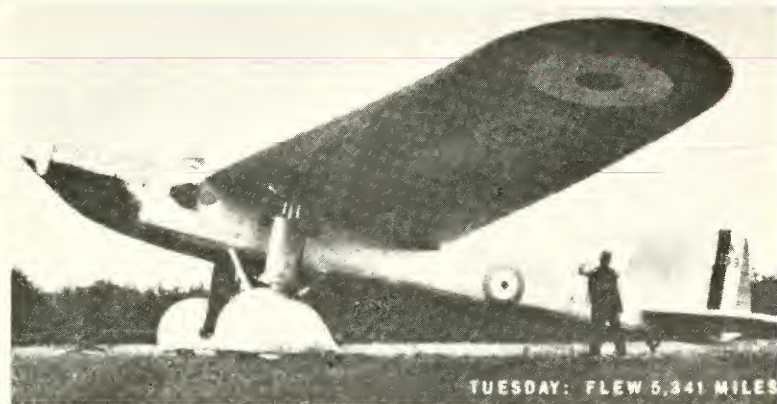
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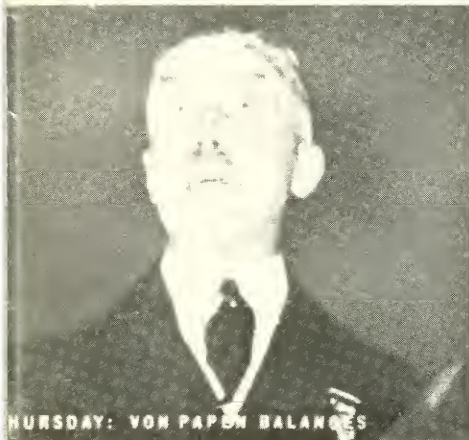
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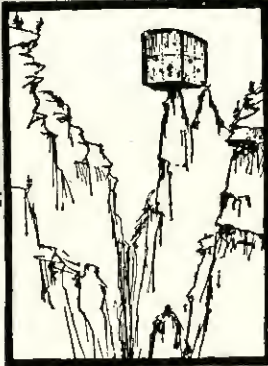
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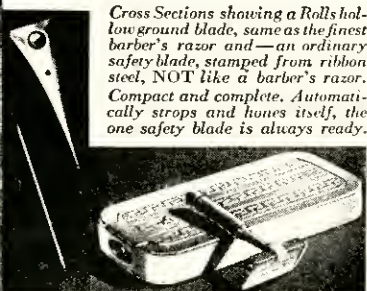
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THE COVER

Monday: Nazi Troops in night march down the Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin hail Chancellor Hitler—See page 12. (International.)

Tuesday: Squadron Leader O. R. Gayford in British Royal Air Force monoplane flies 5,341 miles to set new world's distance record—See page 24. (Keystone.)

Wednesday: Vice President Curtis and Speaker Garner are in the rostrum as the Senate and House count the electoral vote and declare officially the winners, Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner—See page 8. (Underwood.)

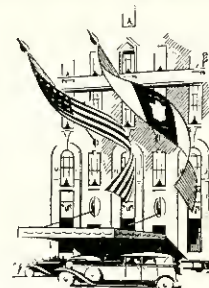
Thursday: Von Papen acts as a balance-wheel in the Hitler cabinet—See page 12. (International.)

Friday: Professor Raymond Moley, advisor to President-Elect Roosevelt, suns himself at Palm Beach and waits for a call. (Acme.)

Saturday: The U. S. S. West Virginia in battle practice before the Pacific Fleet maneuvers—See page 10. (U. S. Navy Photo.)

Sunday: Stalin presides as the Soviet Central Executive Committee holds its third session in the Kremlin at Moscow. (Soyuzphoto.)

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Easing Burdens of Debt and Foreclosure

Mortgagors, Ignoring Law, Soon Force Virtual Moratoria

Legislatures Prompt to Act

Congress Considers Measures for Early Relief of Hard Pressed Farmers, Other Home Owners

The spectre of the auctioneer stalks throughout the land, haunting debtors in city, town and country.

Next to life itself, a home is man's most prized possession. To save it, rugged individualism has grown gregarious, and harried citizens are banding against foreclosure.

Some are violent, grimly taking the law into their own hands. This was the case last week in many Mid-west States, where fulminating farmers have for two months been staging minor insurrections in farmyards, and on court house steps. Near auction blocks they hung threatening nooses, rolled foreclosure agents in the snow or forcibly rushed them from the scene.

Then they held a "penny" sale, bidding in foreclosed property worth \$2,000 and more for only \$2 and some odd cents.

Legislatures Act

Actions of this nature resulted last week in legislative measures declaring foreclosure moratoriums in three states. In Arkansas, Governor Futrell signed a bill granting broad discretionary powers in mortgage cases to the Chancery Courts.

In Iowa, hotbed of the farm revolt because 12% of all farm mortgages are there, Governor Herring signed an act providing in effect for suspension of foreclosures until March 1, 1935.

On Tuesday the nation reeled under the news that Michigan had declared a state-wide moratorium for eight days on bank payments. As the banks closed their doors, the state securities market ceased business. In New York stock prices tumbled.

Other states throughout the Mid-west farm belt are considering moratoriums. The movement seems to follow closely on the heels of the action of leading life insurance companies in proclaiming a moratorium on Iowa farm



In Deshler, Ohio: \$2.17 Bid, Nothing Asked

mortgages, in response to militant activities against auctioneers' hammer.

The rising tide of necessitous mortgage relief swept down last week upon New York City, where real estate has been increasingly hard pressed. There Owen D. Young announced the formation of a comprehensive plan for refinancing mortgages, and reducing mortgage interest, with a new Realty Stabilization Corp. as its core.

The immediate aim was to provide a prop for title and mortgage companies, with nearly \$3,000,000,000 of guaranteed mortgages outstanding. Of this amount, some \$700,000,000 must be paid off each year. Under present conditions, many companies find this impossible.

The R. S. C. Formed

Here not individuals but corporations are asking for relief. To provide it on so large a scale, creditors have co-operated to form the Realty Stabilization Corp., subscribing \$10,000,000 initially to its stock. It will make loans to the debtor companies, and where necessary, will borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corp., which has approved its formation.

Measures of this sort, adopted and proposed throughout the nation, are merely temporary aids to debtors, pending more permanent relief. They

serve as plugs in the cracking dike of debt, weakened by depression's flood of liquidation. In past nadirs of economic cycles, the burden of fixed charges, hanging like a millstone around the necks of debtors, has been the last to go. Most students of the problem claim that when this weight is lifted, recovery is on the way.

Huge Sum of Private Debts

Private debts in the United States—that is, borrowing of all classes of debtors except government agencies—foot up today, roughly, to \$120,000,000,000. Considerably less than half of this huge total is in the form of mortgages, now in the national spotlight.

In common parlance, a mortgage is a right to a piece of property—land or building or equipment—which the owner of the property gives as security for a loan. If he does not pay interest on the loan, or repay it at a specified time, he surrenders the property to the lender. There are different types of mortgages, some a first claim, some a second and some a third, against the property.

A foreclosure simply means that a mortgage holder forces the sale of the property because he has not been paid by the owner of the property who gave him the mortgage.

Home owners account for about

\$20,000,000,000 in round numbers, of total mortgages. Of this amount, roughly \$8,500,000,000 are farm mortgages. Only about 42% of the farms in the country are mortgaged. These are concentrated largely in the Mid-west. Nearly 60% are in the twelve states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas.

The farmers who are mortgage debtors, while relatively a small proportion

rent or leave, and their places are not filled. Down goes the income, but the taxes and the interest must be met.

So the dismal story runs for all debtors, be they individuals or corporations. The promises to pay made cheerfully in flush times have become one of the major sources of international woe, resentment and despair. Bankruptcy and foreclosure are twin alternatives at one extreme.

Voluntary readjustments and reorganizations stand at the other end. In between come moratoriums and "stand-stills," postponing the ultimate day of reckoning, hopefully designed for a return in values and incomes to a level vanished now for some time past.

Struggle for Terms

Borrowers and lenders are struggling today to come to terms. Most borrowers have the upper hand, because they cannot pay. Most lenders recognize the fact, and adopt the old-fashioned view that it is better to keep the borrower going, in the hope of getting something, than to insist on the letter of the law and get nothing.

Meanwhile a weary President and a wary President-elect get nowhere with a warring congress on relief for the latest national emergency. Both men have recommended needed legislation, particularly for revising the bankruptcy laws to permit speedier, and more effective compromises between debtors and creditors.

Many bills have been introduced by Congressmen in the present session, but none has yet been enacted into law.

These bills take two forms, in response to increasingly insistent demands that debts be scaled in line with present values, and that interest on these borrowings be adjusted to present income levels, and the prices of commodities upon which many incomes depend. The first form is inflationary, the other aims at reduction of the charges.

Fearful of Inflation

The inflationary measures run the gamut from the issuance of fiat money through free silver and bimetalism to reduction in the gold content of the dollar. The mail from Western citizens is increasingly insistent on this expedient, for they see in it a price raise.

Opponents of this recourse point to fearful consequences for the credit of the government. So far, no bills of this description have been passed by Congress.

In spite of pressure from certain groups, political leaders are strongly set against inflation of the currency. The administration has repeatedly warned of its perils, and the President-elect has joined with equal force.

Among the numerous proposals for adjusting debtors' charges, two seem to have caught the particular fancy of many Congressmen.

One is sponsored by Senator Cordell

Hull, Tennessee Democrat. It provides, in its latest form, that the R. F. C. may lend up to \$500,000,000 at 4% to holders of farm mortgages to cover delinquent taxes, interest and installments owed them by the borrowers. The condition is imposed that the holder must agree not to foreclose for two years.

Because so many of these holders have already agreed to moratoriums on foreclosure proceedings, the main purpose of the bill is being met, to some degree at least. The chances, therefore, that it will be reported out of committee before The Congress adjourns two weeks from today do not appear promising.

The other measure, known as the Bankruptcy Reform Bill, passed the House on Jan. 30 by a vote of 201 to 43. In principal, it had been earlier endorsed by President Hoover in a special message, and had received the tacit approval of Mr. Roosevelt.

A Bill of Hope

The bill itself had the support of both Conservative and Progressive leaders. It had been sponsored by Representative McKeown, Oklahoma Democrat, who was thoroughly familiar with the sentiments of farmers, and by Representative La Guardia, New York Insurgent Republican, who knew the plight of urban realty owners.

His bill was substituted for the House Act by the Judiciary Com-



INTERNATIONAL

Mr. Young Asks Lower Interest Rate

of the farm population, and of the whole population, are by far the most vociferous in demanding that something be done for them. They have carried debt, like Sinbad the Sailor's clinging Old Man of the Sea, until they are ready to drop.

Their problem dates back further than most mortgage debtors', to the hectic days of 1918-21, when farm land values were skyrocketing under war-time stimulus. They bought lavishly at fancy prices, and borrowed the money to pay for it. Today farm land has lost between a half and two-thirds of its peak value.

More important still, incomes of farmers, on which they must depend to pay interest on their mortgages, have been cut at least in half and often more by the drop in prices of the produce that they sell.

Farmers' Clamor

Add to this loss the fact that taxes have been kept near their peak levels, and the clamor which the farmers now are raising is readily comprehensible.

Grievous as is the condition of many farmers, the lot of other home owners with mortgages is no less thorny. Values for their property were booming back in 1928 and with the new era upon them, it was no effort to borrow easy money and buy land and living quarters at prices which now look fantastic.

Since 1929 their incomes have been slashed, yet taxes and interest must still be paid. Corporations owning mortgaged real estate have likewise felt the pinch, for tenants pay less



ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH

The Crisis at Meal-Time

mittee, which reported it out on Monday, much modified. The provisions relating to railroad reorganization and adjustments in debts of other corporations were eliminated. Only the parts covering farm and individual borrowers were retained.

Senator Norris, Chairman of the committee, explained the change: "Everybody agreed that there should be legislation on the portions stricken out, but there was so much division of opinion that it was decided it would be virtually an impossibility to pass the legislation at this session."

A Blank Check For Roosevelt

Congress Proposes, Weighs, Then Delays Grant of Extraordinary Powers to the Next President

"In this depression we are in a state of war. The only thing to do now is to lay aside statutes, and do what a Democracy must do when it fights. During the World War we wrapped the Constitution of The United States in a piece of paper, put it on the shelf and left it there until the war was over." . . . Alfred E. Smith in New York, Feb. 7.

"We are at war with forces that threaten to destroy our civilization. We are a democracy. While we reflect on its virtues, it has many shortcomings. One is that in time of stress it cannot re-adjust conditions as rapidly as necessary." . . . James M. Cox, at Miami, Feb. 11.

A Most Serious Moment

"I don't think this is a time when anybody gives a continental damn what position anybody took before. I say to you this is the most serious moment in the history of the country and the President can bring about radical reduction (in expenditures). If these powers are not granted, there will be a cleanout in the House and Senate and somebody will be put there that can accomplish this." . . . Representative Pou of North Carolina, at Washington, Feb. 10.

"The cry will go up for a dictator. He will be of the demagogue type and he will speak with the voice of Huey Long." . . . Norman Thomas, at New York, Feb. 7.

Four men, three of whom sought the presidency, expressed these thoughts last week, as the move to give Franklin D. Roosevelt a "dictator's" powers came into the open with the Senate's passage of a treasury Postoffice appropriations bill.

President's Powers

In this bill the Senate instructed departments to lower budgets five per cent. and then, without a roll call, chorused "Aye" to the Byrnes amendment authorizing the President to transfer, consolidate or abolish any government agency except those of the Cabinet.

If Congress disapprove his specific economies, it must reject them all with a law the President may veto. To override the veto a two-thirds vote is required. Theoretically, two-thirds could never be assembled by a Democratic Congress against a Democratic Executive in the first two years of his administration. When two years have passed, these emergency powers will be rescinded.

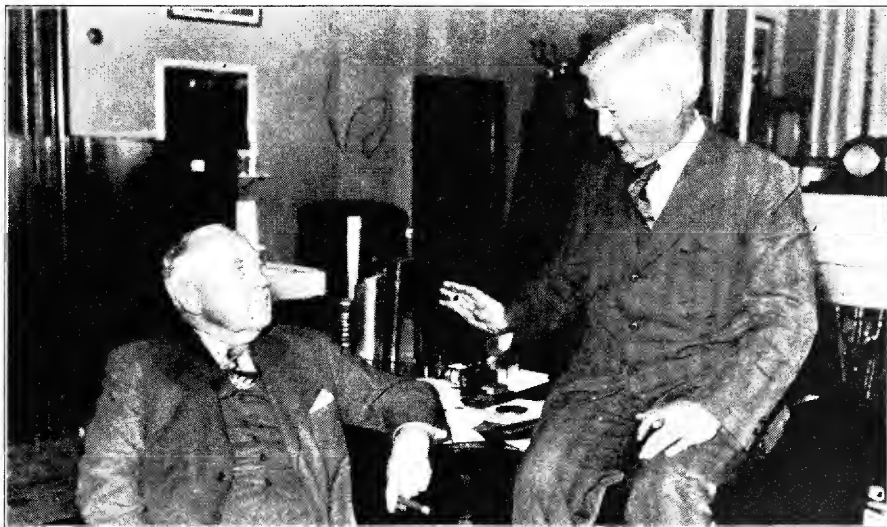
"I have found," said Herbert Hoover in 1920, "that the brown bears are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the grizzly bears under the care of the Secretary of the In-

terior, and the Polar bears under my protection as Secretary of Commerce."

This is the classic example of bureaucratic confusion, though others are legion. Construction is managed by twenty authorities in twelve departments. Merchant Marine has seven bosses. For twenty years efforts at reorganization have been made, but none achieved more than patchwork success.

Denied Hoover Plea

In the present session Mr. Hoover asked authority to consolidate fifty-



Mr. Garner's Dictator Would Make Mr. Snell Go Home

KEYSTONE

eight agencies into nine, but it was refused him by the same Congress which would make Mr. Roosevelt a "Czar."

There is a hitch, however, in the power offered him by the Byrnes Amendment, for it keeps his hands off nearly \$1,000,000,000 of veterans' pensions and compensations, which are "contractual relations" of the government.

In the House, Speaker Garner rolled up his sleeves and produced a plan which went the whole distance by giving the President power to reduce any Federal salary, whether fixed by law or not, and to reduce or suspend all payment of government funds to anybody he chose. There was a riot of disapproval.

A Mussolini Despised

Bertram Snell of New York, Republican Leader, inquired on the floor why Democrats had refused Mr. Hoover's request for far less authority than that which they were thrusting on Mr. Roosevelt. "We are not ready for a Mussolini," he fulminated. "If we are, we had better abolish Congress and go home."

There was a break in Democratic

ranks. Rankin of Mississippi, Veteran's Committee Chairman, and Cochran of Missouri, lined up with Snell. The Senate Bill was hustled off to conference. A White House "rumor" said Mr. Hoover thought the speaker had gone too far.

Senators began threatening another filibuster and from the other end of the capitol two Roosevelt men, Senator Byrnes of South Carolina, and Bratton of New Mexico, dropped in on Mr. Garner to talk things over.

Garner Was Not Mollified

Senator Byrnes, author of the amendment, hinted to reporters of a compromise that would give the President power to reduce appropriations, including those to veterans, by 10 per cent. The Speaker was not mollified.

"Ten per cent. would not accomplish what we want," he said. "Congress has neither the ingenuity nor the disposition to cut the cost of government. It has actually been demonstrated that Congress cannot reduce government expenditures as it should be done. I'm for going the limit, and the limit is the Constitution. The President-elect is willing to take the responsibility."

Maneuver Detected

Behind the Speaker's belligerence, observers thought they saw Mr. Roosevelt, maneuvering for a record vote to determine what Democrats need discipline. He has already intimated that he will hold back patronage until his programs are adopted. A vote on the "dictatorship" would reveal just who needs "persuasion" and who doesn't.

Meanwhile, in Indiana, a laboratory experiment in dictatorship had begun. Democratic Governor Paul McNutt, Ex-National Commander of the American Legion, Ex-Dean of the Indiana University Law School, young, vigorous, forthright, had received authority "to curtail and abolish" any of 168 Bureaus, Commissions and Departments of the State.

Roosevelt Seeks Governors' Aid

Conference to Consider Adjustment of Federal and State Taxes, and Relief for Nation's Needy

"It is time for closer contacts between the President and the Governors of the several states."

These words, spoken by Franklin Roosevelt when he bade farewell to Albany last month, will be brought to realization at a White House Governors conference Mar. 6, the first working day of his administration.

Will Not Be The First

In 1908 Theodore Roosevelt, Sr. convoked a Governors' conference to foster his beloved conservation of natural resources. Degenerating into backslapping reunions, they were held annually—usually elsewhere than Washington. But in 1929 Governor Roosevelt startled a New London gathering of State executives with a letter from Chairman Wickersham of the Law Enforcement Commission suggesting that "national and state laws might be so modified as to become reasonably enforceable."

With an eye on the White House, Mr. Roosevelt continued to liven up subsequent meetings. Last week while the President-elect was cruising in Southern waters, Louis Howe, his confidential secretary, made public invitations to State Governors to meet at the White House.



The Governors of Georgia and Virginia Answered Early

Governor "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, of Oklahoma, will not be there, because "if my ideas were not the same as those of the new President, I would be charged with trying to embarrass him."

Governor Johnson, of Colorado, will "attend to my own knitting." But most of the 48 State executives, 38 of them Democrats, will help to swell the silk-hatted parade down Pennsylvania Av.

on Saturday, Mar. 4, and the following Monday, be greeted by President Roosevelt.

Five subjects dear to the President-elect's heart are on the tentative agenda. The first of these is conflicting taxation by Federal and State governments. A year ago he said: "we have no system. We have no delimitations. Federal and State governments vie with each other in taxing the same source."

"The time has come for the 48 sovereignties which created the Federal government to say: 'Let us follow the original principles in the Constitution, that the States give to the Federal government certain specific powers and reserve to themselves all other powers. Apply that to the great problem of taxation. To the Federal government we will give adequate sources of taxation. All other sources we, the States, reserve unto ourselves.'"

A Tangled Problem

A tangled problem, it involves the separation of 326 items now subject to both State and Federal taxation.

The second matter of discussion is Federal aid for unemployment relief. "This nation," declared Mr. Roosevelt in Boston last November, "owes a positive duty that no one shall be permitted to starve."

Four winters of stress have drained State coffers so that even rich New York has asked for a Federal Relief Loan. Twice as much as was raised last year must be found for the needy. It is certain that the Governors will ask for aid and that the new President will do his best to give it to them.

Relief to mortgagors facing foreclosure will also be considered, in an effort to relieve debts. There will be talk of reorganizing local governments to decrease taxes; of the better use of land by forestation, flood control, etc., toward which the President-elect has already moved with his momentous Tennessee Valley plan. Though he expects the conference to last only a day, no subject has been barred by Mr. Roosevelt.

VALEDICTORY: Hoover in Final Speech as President

For a few stirring moments in the campaign last fall Herbert Hoover, whose life has been acted on as tempestuous a stage as that of any man alive, managed to reveal the true depth of his feeling to his countrymen. Last Monday, delivering the presidential valedictory to the National Republi-

can Club at New York's Waldorf-Astoria, he had opportunity to reach their hearts again.

He let it pass. He did not lift the curtain of his emotions. His speech, to a large extent, was a repetition of what he has told the country for over a year. We must take "further steps toward recovery." The "economic competition of degeneration," tariffs, reciprocal trade agreements, quota restrictions on imports, depression of currencies to invade foreign markets, must cease.

"We will ourselves be forced to defensive action to protect ourselves un-



Mr. Roosevelt Called For Governors

less this mad race is stopped," he said, although a bill he fostered to raise our tariffs against countries off the gold standard had been defeated only a few hours before in the Democratic House of Representatives. "If the world is to secure economic peace. . . the first point of attack is to secure greater stability in currencies." The currency of a nation off the gold standard need not return to its former value. "It will suffice if it only is fixed."

Calling for national unity, warning other nations that America is better able to take care of herself than they in economic warfare, his words seemed pointed toward Britain, from whom threats have come of greater currency depreciation unless we forgive her debts. "I am not proposing this (stabilization) as a favor to the United States. It is the need of the whole world."

New American Bargain

For the forthcoming debt conferences, in which he will not participate, he suggested a new American bargain, that we set aside debt payments temporarily to help central banks restore gold standards.

"The American people will soon be at the fork of three roads. The first is the highway of cooperation among nations. . . the second road is to rely upon our high degree of national self-containment. . . to secure a larger measure of economic isolation. . . a long road into uncertain fields. . . The third road is that we inflate our currency, consequently abandon the gold

standard, and with our depreciated currency attempt to enter a world economic war, with the certainty that it leads to complete destruction, both at home and abroad.

"The question naturally arises whether other nations will cooperate," he said, seeming again to face toward Britain. "In this connection I trust the American people will not be misled or influ-



Mr. Mills Sent a Speech

enced by the ceaseless stream of foreign propaganda that cancellation of war debts would give this international relief and remedy. . . . these debts are but a segment of the problem. If we are asked for sacrifices. . . . the world should have relief from the sore burden of armaments.

"On our side the problem is not to be solved by partisan action but by national unity. Civilization is the history of surmounted difficulties."

Frequently Applauded

Applause, which had interrupted him frequently, rang out at the end of his address and friendly cheers followed him through the streets on his return to the Pennsylvania Station. Once or twice he doffed his hat and smiled pleasantly at bystanders.

Two nights before his Secretary of the Treasury and loyal defender, Ogden L. Mills, had sent a speech to be read to the Kansas City Young Republicans. It struck the same familiar note: Balance the budget, stick to the gold standard and restore confidence, etc. It, too, was a valedictory.

FARLEY: To Confine Patronage to Loyal, Able Democrats

Miami was a workshop as well as a pleasure-ground for James A. Farley last week.

While his chief, President-elect Roosevelt, sunned and fished on the sumptuous snow-white Nourmahal, the bustling Chairman of the Democratic National Committee pondered patronage problems in Florida. Mr. Farley will be chief distributor of patronage as Postmaster General in the Roosevelt Cabinet.

Last week many Democratic generalissimos—Messrs. Cermak of Chicago, Curry of New York and McCooley of

Brooklyn—found their way to his ear. Between conferences he relaxed at the Hialeah race track, attended dinners in his honor, listened to eulogies of his talents by toastmasters and was presented with a live alligator.

He also sent letters to party leaders asking how ardently would-be jobholders had plugged for Mr. Roosevelt before and after his nomination. It was inferred that the preference would be given to those who were first on the bandwagon.

At the grandest dinner of all, held in the Miami-Biltmore Hotel and attended by 600 guests, Mr. Farley made a speech. It afforded little comfort to blowsy seekers for the political plums soon to fall from a bountiful tree.

For Loyal Democrats

Aspirants for office, he said, would be carefully weeded out. "I want to say that no pressure, no matter its source, will sway me from what I consider my twofold duty, namely, to place in offices loyal Democrats who at the same time will have the ability to serve in their positions to the credit of their party and their country."

He asked that full recognition be given to the younger Democrats and to women. He would rely on the recommendations of State leaders, he declared, requesting them to consult with their county leaders beforehand to obtain the advice of those best qualified to know the facts.

"Unless they accompany their recommendations with full evidence of a candidate's honesty, ability and devotion to Democratic ideals," he said, "I shall refuse to advise favorably." Moreover, "the appointment will be rescinded should the person receiving a position not live up to the requirements. . ."

He closed by assuring his audience that "our efforts will not be relaxed for

BARRY: Senate Fumes, Fusses, Fires "Demagoguery" Author

A few minutes before they surrendered to Mr. Roosevelt their obligation to meet the crisis in government reorganization, Senators of the United States last week condemned a frightened old friend who thought he had defended them by announcing that "not many" sold their votes for money.

The old friend was white-haired David S. Barry, 73, Senate Sergeant-at-Arms and ex-newspaper man. He had written for Alfred E. Smith's New Outlook an article, "Over The Hill to Demagoguery" in which the statement about money and votes appeared.

Brought on the floor last fortnight, he protested that he had said not many sold votes, to correct the popular belief that all politicians are crooked. Last week the motion for his dismissal was voted on by men whose nerves were worn raw with national abuse.

"Age of Criticism"

Senator Glenn, Illinois Republican, went to Barry's defense. "It is an age of criticism, it is an age of abuse, it is an age of condemnation, and strange as it may seem, it has always been true that those who are most prone to charge and condemn and damn others are the first to cry out when the slightest charge is made to be cast against their stainless characters!"

His colleagues raged. Senator Connally of Texas said that a body which failed to punish Barry would be "white-livered." Senator Norris of Nebraska, a statesman of long and honorable record, rushed at Glenn in the aisle, shaking with fury. "After I listened to the Senator from Illinois I began to wonder whether Mr. Barry had not told the truth when he spoke about demagogues!" He sputtered. Glenn flung



Mr. Barry Explains, Senator Walsh Ponders at Committee Hearing

a minute until . . . people can say with heartfelt thanks, 'happy days are here again.'"

The bald, beaming Jim, popular everywhere, is doubly popular in the South. His Miami-Biltmore audience cheered him roundly.

a challenge in his face to call Al Smith, The New Outlook's Editor.

There was an ugly scene as both were ordered to their seats, like children, and jeering laughter rattled from the galleries.

A vote of 53-17 deprived Barry of the

job he would have lost anyway, as a Republican, on March 4. Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, who once called for an American Mussolini, predicted a storm of newspaper criticism with the bitter opinion that though the Senate "made a holy show of itself, if we had done nothing about this matter they would have denounced it as a confession of guilt. If we had referred it to a committee they would have denounced that as an effort to smother it. Whatever we did was wrong in their eyes. Whatever we do would be wrong."

Criminal Libel Suggested

Frank S. Walton, New Outlook managing editor, joined the quarrel with rousing praise of Barry's work in turning the searchlight on "the Senate's shadier activities."

Barry, the bewildered Senate "defender," awaited an Outlook check for \$250 for his work. Senator Walsh's motion for criminal libel proceedings was yet to be decided.

It was the climax of the last lame-duck session in American Congressional history.

SEABURY: Gave His Services For His Profession's Honor

"I prefer to give my services without any charge to the city of New York as a contribution which the profession, of which I have the honor to be a member, rendered in the effort to remedy gross injustices."

With these words, Samuel Seabury gave up \$75,000 and put an end to the insinuations that he was feathering his nest through his investigations of New York's affairs. The \$75,000 fee had been awarded him by the Appellate Division of New York's Supreme Court for his nineteen months' investigation of the Magistrates' Courts of the city.

Caused Many Changes

As a result of Judge Seabury's work, two magistrates were removed, three resigned, the health of one made him unable to resume his duties.

It also developed during last week that Judge Seabury took no pay for his investigation of the New York District Attorney's office and is owed \$50,000 of a \$100,000 fee due him for his recent spectacular investigations of what is wrong with New York. Judge Seabury is not reputed to be among the city's wealthier lawyers.

ELECTION: Senate and House Open Two Little Black Boxes

On Feb. 8, exactly three months after an event which received considerable publicity at the time, two page boys carrying two black boxes marched into the United States House of Representatives, followed by members of the Senate.

Vice President Curtis joined Speaker Garner in the rostrum and took charge. He examined the little boxes and rapped for order, while the Senators distributed themselves about the House amid much confusion, chatter and laughter.

"Alabama Casts—"

From the first box Mr. Curtis took an envelope, which he ripped neatly open with a paper cutter. He handed the contents to Representative Jeffers of Alabama, who acted as one of the tellers. Mr. Jeffers announced that Alabama had cast eleven votes for Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner, and that the "certificate seems to be regular in form and authentic."

This was greeted with applause from the Democrats and general laughter, while Mr. Curtis pounded for order again and again.

When Connecticut was reached and went to Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis, the Republicans applauded. Mr. Curtis banged his gavel, and everybody stood up to applaud him.

Declared Elected

So it went, hardly nip and tuck, but with electoral spirit running high, until the last State was in and the Messrs. Roosevelt and Garner were officially declared to be elected President and Vice President of the United States according to the Constitution.

Senator Norris of Nebraska, the lame duck exterminator by means of Constitutional Amendment, has said that his next step is to get the Electoral College performance out of the Constitution.

NAVY: Neither Side Wins in War Games in the Pacific

War Games of the United States Navy, held hundreds of miles off shore, usually stir up little interest outside the service. Nevertheless, journalists here and abroad have been busy tacking assorted "significances" onto our annual naval maneuvers which were held in Hawaiian waters this week.

Obviously, with a troubled Far East, the Navy was most often depicted as putting on its mimic war expressly for the Japanese, who are also "at play" in their Manchurian back yard.

English Press Criticism

Less obviously, the hyper-imperialist Daily Express in London on Monday used the maneuvers as an editorial peg on which to hang another argument for revision of intergovernmental debts. Excerpts:

"If America thinks it necessary to parade her naval strength in the Pacific, she must be allowed to know her own business best. Yet the ordinary American citizen imagines that . . . Great Britain is restrained from arming herself . . . only by her financial indebtedness to America. Thus, the

citizen of the Middle West believes it is his sacred duty . . . to make Britain pay her war debt. . . . responsibilities of Great Britain . . . demand naval strength which has nothing whatever to do with international financial commitments."

Our naval games themselves were an oceanic hide-and-seek combined with tag. A "Black" Fleet of scouting vessels under Vice Admiral Frank H. Clark was made "it." Admiral Luke McNamee's opposing "Blue" Fleet of heavier ships and submarines sought to prevent the blacks from getting "Home" (the Pacific Coast).

With every available Navy vessel taking part, the game was a real test for each fleet. The small Black Force of only 23 boats contained all the fastest craft. The Blues had the advantage in weight and numbers with over 110 ships guarding the 1,500 miles of coastline from Puget Sound to the Mexican Border.

Under the rules laid down by the umpire, Admiral Richard H. Leigh, neither side was permitted to "win" officially.

PROHIBITION: Technocracy Only Credit Given Drys

"However, I must be fair. I concede to the Prohibitionists—technocracy."

Thus remarked Mrs. Charles H. Sabin in her prepared speech at the Third Annual Victory Luncheon of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform held at the Hotel Commodore (New York City) on Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. Sabin enumerated the accomplishments of the pre-prohibition period—invention of the telephone, wireless, radio, and the great historic events such as our victory in the Spanish-American War and our share in the World War. All she would concede to the prohibitionists is technocracy.

Answers Senator Sheppard

Putting the figurative technocratic feather in the prohibitionist cap was Mrs. Sabin's answer to Senator Sheppard of Texas (co-author of the Eighteenth Amendment), who has recently declared that repeal of the Amendment would "arrest the country's progress."

Other speakers at the luncheon were, Mrs. John S. Sheppard (only woman member of the New York State Liquor Control Commission), Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and Mr. Fred Sisson, newly-elected wet Representative from New York.

The work in the W. O. N. P. R., a nation-wide organization, is carried on (except for clerical work) entirely through volunteer services. The aim is repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the new slogan is "Repeal—Ratify—Regulate."

Money for the running expenses, office rent, stenographer's salaries, etc.,



Huey Long Answers Samuel Ansell

INTERNATIONAL



Gene Tunney and Son, Camera Shy

ACME



Mr. Jahncke Receives a Gift

UNDERWOOD



Pillars of Supreme Court of The United States

UNDERWOOD



Sleepers Under Park Avenue, New York

ACME



V. Astor, Pet Collector

KEYSTONE

is made in part by the sale of gadgets. Among them are key rings, cigarette lighters, perpetual calendars, playing cards, folder matches with "strike out the 18th Amendment" on the cover, and the well-known blue and orange motor plates.

Lately they have added even dresses, shoes and hats of silk having "Repeal the 18th Amendment" as an all-over print design.

In unrented shops, donated to them, the members of the W. O. N. P. R. recruited thousands of crusaders and sold the novelties. They also issued motor plates to unemployed men, allowing a percentage on each one sold.

In addition to the national organizations, there are State divisions.

New York is particularly active. In the fall a motorcade was conducted throughout the State to campaign for wet Congressmen in dry districts. In March there will be a benefit preview performance of a new movie.

The intention of the W. O. N. P. R. is to continue operating until their aim—repeal, ratification and regulation of liquor traffic is achieved.

MOUNTAINEERS: Aged Woman Sacrificed in Rite

Martin County is in the remote fastness of the Eastern Kentucky mountains. It has not a mile of railroad and no telephone to connect it with an outside world.

It has not many schools. Poverty, except in the few cases where farmers have been able to lease natural gas rights, is rife. Malnutrition caused by a salt pork and cornbread diet, is general.

Insanity, the result of inbreeding, is not uncommon at the headwaters of the creeks. The native's speech contains many words of archaic Elizabethan English. Their law is largely family law as administered in the Virgin Queen's time.

"Strange Doings"

In this background an old woman was done to death, last week, as a sacrifice to the gods of an obscure mountain cult. Warned by a mountain man that there were "strange doings" back of a sparse settlement called Tomahawk, the sheriff of the county set out from Inez.

When they had gone eight miles the sheriff and his deputies began to hear mournful, wailing sounds coming from a dismal, unpainted little shack. They kicked the door down.

On the floor was the body of a 73 year old woman whom they knew well as Aunt Cinda Mills. About her neck was a tightly drawn log chain. Over her dead body her son John was weaving crazily. He was clad in dirty clothes and his hair was disarranged. About the room in little knots were seven others, all relatives, chanting crazily.

For five days they had fasted in

preparation for the sacrifice. Originally they had planned to burn five virgins and were deterred only when prophet John decided that they should have six. A sixth willing virgin could not be found.

The old woman had agreed to be a sacrificial offering when she was told that her death would drive "evil spirits" out of another son who was in an insane asylum. John, it is charged, strangled her to death. The chain was put about her neck in preparation to trussing her to death.

In jail at Inez, John was segregated from his disciples. Throughout the night he continued his chants in "the tongue."

It was necessary to drag him up

"Don't forget the Lindbergh Baby would still be alive if the ransom had been paid."

Mr. Boettcher, 31, a millionaire, grandson of Charles Boettcher, pioneer in the development of Colorado's beet sugar and cement industries, had driven with his wife into the driveway of his garage, alongside his home in Denver's residential district, late Sunday night. A small black sedan came up behind the Boettchers' car. From it stepped two men showing guns.

"Stick Up Your Hands!"

"Come here Charlie and stick up your hands," one of the men commanded. "Do what you're told and everything will be all right."



Dog Team in New York: It Was Like Spring in Alaska

INTERNATIONAL

the stairs to the tiny court room which was so crowded that it nearly collapsed, and rope him to a chair for the preliminary hearing. Between wails he exhorted spirits to "raise the old woman up."

He had full confidence that she would arise on the seventeenth to free him, his brother, his two sisters, his sister-in-law and his nephew, all of whom are charged with first degree murder.

RANSOM: Held for Lindbergh Threat; Kidnap Denver Man

The name of Charles A. Lindbergh was linked once more with stories of kidnaping in the week's news.

Two youths and a woman walked into a trap set by police of Roanoke, Va., who charge them with attempting to extort \$50,000 from Col. Lindbergh, on the threat of kidnaping his second son. All three were jailed under Federal indictments.

Then, Charles Boettcher II, an acquaintance of the flyer's, was kidnapped in Denver, Col., Sunday, by two masked men whose note, demanding \$60,000 ransom, read:

From her seat in the car, Mrs. Boettcher called to her husband as he got out: "This is a holdup. Don't resist."

The kidnappers herded Boettcher into their car and drove off, leaving the ransom note with Mrs. Boettcher.

In addition to the Lindbergh reference the note said:

"Don't notify the police. Tell Claude Boettcher he'd better get \$60,000 ransom. Notify us through a personal ad stating, 'Please write. I am ready to return. Mabel.'"

Mrs. Boettcher notified the police the moment the sedan swung out of sight. Immediately the police swarmed into the district. There was panic among the residents of the neighborhood when word of the kidnaping got around.

The elder Boettcher, whose home is but a few blocks from the large stone house of his son, posted a reward of \$5,000. At the same time he inserted the advertisement, dictated by the kidnappers, in the Denver papers.

Doctors attended Mrs. Boettcher, who expects a second child soon. She told her husband's mother, Mrs. Millson McCormack of Kansas City, in a telephone conversation on Monday that she would pay the full amount demanded by the kidnappers.

Malay Mutineers Alarm Orient

Crew Seizes Dutch Dreadnaught on Conrad Seas And Is Finally Subdued by Airplane Bombs

A gray battleship, crawling along the coast of Sumatra last week, did not look like a mutineer. She flew the usual Dutch colors, her guns were unsprung. As a matter of fact, the world knew through its ears what she was.

The wireless emitted strike talk whose only difference from strike talk anywhere in the world was that it bore a Malay accent.

None of Joseph Conrad's sea captains, well as they understood the East that was, would have known what to do last week. The novelist of the sea wrote before ships were electrically equipped, before native crews talked strike. If a Malay crew had seized a dreadnaught in Conrad's day, they would have had the run of the Indian Ocean for weeks.

A Five-day Iliad

Friendly green settlements on shore would have fed and coaled them; those unfriendly might well have considered the dreadnaught's guns. Ultimately, with luck, they might have forced a hearing for their daring, stubborn protest against a pay cut. As it was, in 1933 their Iliad endured five days and nights almost to a minute.

Tragically it ended in bombs dropped from the air, a giant explosion and flames on deck, mutineers dead or taking to life boats leaving their sharp Sumatran knives behind them in a heap—surrender, court-martial.

The runaway was the premier battleship of the fleet that guards the Dutch East Indies. She was named De Zeven Provinciën for the seven historic Dutch provinces, and the mutiny alarmed the East more than any event since the Japanese bombed Shanghai.

Dutch Officers

The East is officered by Caucasians, but is numerously staffed by dark-skinned people, usually submissive in the substantial, fruitful islands governed by the Dutch.

As for the government at The Hague, it may split into Socialists, Communists and Trade Unionists who deplore pay cuts, and wish, therefore, to spare the mutineers the worst penalty of their folly, and Conservatives, a powerful, grim majority, furious at disquiet in their rich colonies.

The mutiny began before dawn on the morning of Feb. 5, in the remote harbor of Kuta Raja on the Northwest tip of the island of Sumatra. The commander of De Zeven Provinciën, a dreadnaught built in 1909, and all but eight of the Dutch officers were ashore. The day before native pay had been

cut seventeen per cent. when the crew expected a drop of only ten per cent.

De Zeven Provinciën carried a crew of 420 Malays. Most of them refused to stand at quarters the next day, and in consequence, faced court-martial on shore.

After midnight the officers aboard were suddenly overpowered and locked up. A competent, grim Lascar named Tuhumena stood on the bridge. The Dutch were told to keep out of the wireless room, away from the gun carriages, and did. The dreadnaught glided out of the harbor with no lights, a new commander and a skeleton crew of class-conscious, Marxian Malays.

For two days nothing was heard of the wanderer. Then a seaplane from Batavia, the Javanese capital, spotted De Zeven Provinciën stealing slowly along the northern Sumatran coast at 7 knots.

The pilot swooped over the decks and pointed to his low-hanging bombs as a

the situation practically. A strange flotilla drew toward De Zeven Provinciën, summoned from Sumatran and Javanese ports—the big cruiser Java, two destroyers, a mine layer, two submarines, six seaplanes, a cable ship, a tug. Oddly enough, the tug led.

It had quit Kuta Raja only an hour after De Zeven Provinciën, bearing the dreadnaught's commander. Keeping just beyond the five-mile range of her eleven-inch guns, he demanded unconditional surrender as per instructions from The Hague.

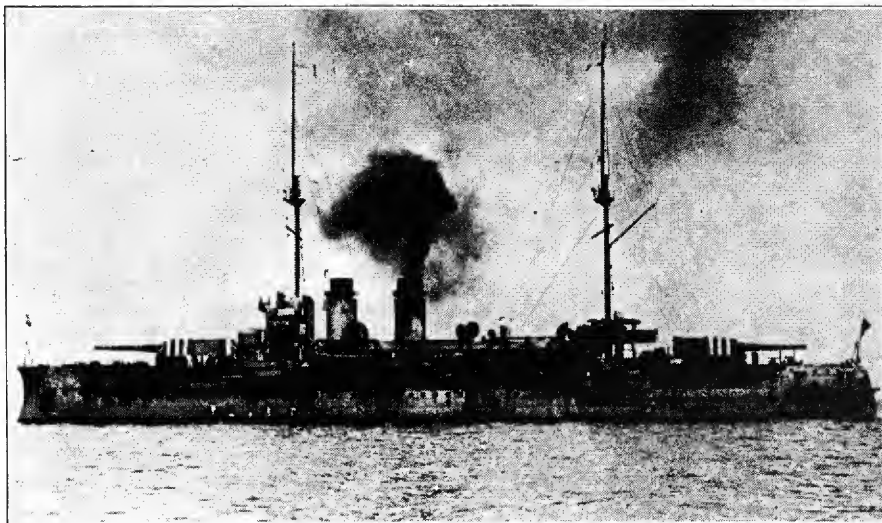
A Parleying Pursuit

Unwilling to send a shell from the Java into the costly vitals of his own ship, unwilling to blow up the captive Dutch officers, pursuers kept pace with pursued for 50 hours along the Sumatran coast, parleying, with glasses held to eyes.

Opposite Benkulen, near the passage between the island of Sumatra and Java beyond which lies the big port of Surabaya, dawn broke on Feb. 9.

The commander of De Zeven Provinciën, not unaware that his ship carries no anti-aircraft guns, signalled to the Java from his tug.

Tentatively the Java dropped a shell in the path of her misled big sister.



De Zeven Provinciën, the Runaway Dutch Battleship

INTERNATIONAL

warning of what might be expected to happen, then departed to his base for more instructions.

The States General met earlier than usual the next day, Feb. 7. Queen Wilhelmina had summoned the government in the morning; all the Conservative ministers were in place in the Assembly in the afternoon. "The mutineers must surrender unconditionally," said the Minister of Defense.

"What of the lives of the Dutch officers aboard?" asked a relative of one, a deputy who is a Baron. The reply was pointed: "The life of anyone who is not ready to die for his country is not worth saving."

In the East Indies, the Dutch faced

Without stop her wireless went on pleading . . . justice to the crew . . . peaceful intentions.

A bombing order was given. The first bomb dropped.

A fire broke out abaft De Zeven Provinciën's bridge four hours later when a damaging hit was made.

Twenty-two mutineers were killed by the bomb, none of them white. Wounded survivors were picked from the water, rushed to Batavia on stretchers.

Eight loyal Dutch officers gave their accounts of captivity to naval aides. Dutch who had encouraged the natives surrendered with them. The captain of De Zeven Provinciën was relieved of his command.

JAPAN: Ban of League Hangs Over Massed Army at Jehol

Impasse in the Far East! Japan, inviting "a major and magnificent ex-communication" from the League of Nations, as the French delegate warned, daily massed her armies last week on the frontiers of Jehol along the Great Wall of China. Facing them are 200,000 Chinese regulars, awaiting a full test of strength when the weather breaks.

Part of the famous Nineteenth Route Army, which fought Japan to a finish at Shanghai last winter, is there. Japanese forces in Manchuria are under 100,000 as yet, but they are well-equipped and have seized most of the strategical positions. Already their airplanes over Jehol have killed 900 civilians, including many women and children, the Chinese have reported to the League.

Will Stand Fast

Yosuoka Matsuoka, urbane Japanese delegate at Geneva, has been wound in a legal net whose only exit is a right-about-face in Manchuria. This, he has solemnly declared, in a report approved by the Emperor and delivered in Geneva on Monday, Japan will never make.

The League assembly will be handed this week a report of the Committee of Nineteen which leads, after attempts to conciliate lasting many months, toward full anathema against Japan.

If Japan refuses to conform to any of the Committee's recommendations—restoration of Chinese sovereignty throughout Manchuria is the first of them—she thereby frees League mem-



Matsuoka Had One Exit

bers from the obligation not to go to war with her. China can then declare war with the consent of the Great Powers.

Japan, on the other hand, can wage war only by violating Article XV of the Covenant, thereby allowing the League "sanctions"—combined economic boycott by the Powers, combined military action—to be set in motion with no more warning.

Testing day for the war-control machinery at Geneva is at hand. Will the machinery work?

The League Assembly is expected to invite the United States and Soviet Russia, non-members, to join an arms embargo against Japan. This would only be effective, of course, if all governments combined, whether members of the League or not. Last week Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, suggested that the United States might join a world-wide arms embargo against a nation held by general consent to be the "aggressor" in a conflict.

On the same day in the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, defined an "aggressor" in a speech that was hailed as a description of Japan's acts in Continental Asia, though Japan was not mentioned.

Japan has announced that an exit from the League would not prevent her keeping 632 islands lying in the Pacific between Honolulu and the Philippines, held under a mandate from the League. Several have fortifiable naval bases. Americans have not been permitted to observe whether they have been already fortified.

Japan Denies It

If Japan secedes from the League, her vassal Manchukuo may slam "the open door" against the traders of the world.

"We have one of the richest and most self-supporting countries in the world and can feed ourselves indefinitely without help," the Manchukuoan Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, a Japanese subject, remarked on Sunday.

Equal trade rights for all nations throughout China, including Manchuria, is a United States' "open door" policy continued through two generations, supported by the President-Elect.

The Chief of Naval Operations at Washington has directed the Pacific fleet, now engaged in mimic war off Hawaii, to remain in the Pacific through 1933.

What next?

GERMANY: Verbal Violence Holds Stage Before Elections

Eleven Germans were slain in bloody street free-for-alls Sunday. Nevertheless, verbal violence has stolen the German stage from physical violence recently.

Friedrich von Winterfeld, manager of the German Nationalists since their leader, Alfred Hugenberg, entered the cabinet, opened the week with an address declaring: "a President dies but the King lives forever. Therefore the aim of the German Nationalists is establishment of a Prussian-German Hohenzollern monarchy."

On the same day, Theodore Duesterberg, opponent of von Hindenburg in last year's presidential election, told an

audience of Steel Helmets (reactionary ex-soldiers) that the death penalty should be imposed on "all traitors." He did not, however, mean "all radicals," as he made clear the following day.

A sizzling anti-semitic tirade by Hans Frank Jr., Nazi legal expert, was another of the week's productions.



EUROPEAN

Hugenberg Predicted a Dictator

Frank denounced Paul Loebe, Socialist chairman of the Reichstag's Permanent Committee for Safeguarding Parliament's rights, for referring to Hitler as "Adolf, the Slovak with bloody fingers."

Loebe adjourned the meeting and left the hall with his fellow Socialists amid Nazi howls of "swine!" "Jew boys!"

That evening Republicans had a chance to shout when 100,000 of them jammed the great gas-lit square before the Kaiser's palace. With "hochs!" for heroes and "pföoies!" for enemies, they responded as Otto Wels, Socialist Reichstag member, lashed Hugenberg and Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen.

Hitler "An Insult"

The curiosity of the week was a telegram to the leading newspaper in Göteborg, Sweden, from Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Nazi Minister without Portfolio in the Hitler Cabinet and acting Minister of the Interior for Prussia. The paper had called Hitler "an insult."

With naive disregard of diplomatic formalities, Herr Goering, trying, he said, to "arrange matters by private negotiations," telegraphed: "I see in dirty expressions a serious danger to friendly relations." He wished to know "before further steps are taken" whether such statements would continue.

The twin peaks of the week's utterances were those of Chancellor Hitler and Herr Hugenberg. Both were broadcast over nation-wide hook-ups. Both were made in the Sport Palace, Berlin's largest public meeting hall, before jubilant audiences of 15,000.

The Chancellor, in brown Nazi uniform, entered the hall accompanied by Prince August Wilhelm, popularly known as "Au' Wi," National Socialist and fourth son of the former Kaiser.

Banked by blazing Nazi banners—black swastika set in a wide white circle against a bright red background—flanked by boxes filled with the grave Diplomatic Corps, Hitler, self-styled "a simple unknown soldier" of fourteen years ago, declared that "the German nation must be built up from the ground anew."

For fourteen years, he said, "The parties of destruction, of revolution, have led and mistreated the German people. . . . today I stand before the German nation pleading, 'give us four years' time and then pass your judgment.'"

A System to be Fought

The Parliamentary-Democratic system must be fought, he shouted. "We want a break with what a rotten brand of Democracy has produced. . . . the parties of class warfare may be sure that so long as the Almighty lets me live, my determination to destroy them will be unconquerable."

It was Vice-Chancellor von Papen, connecting link in the Nazi-Nationalist cabinet, who received the most tumultuous applause in the Sports Palace meeting next evening. It was Alfred Hugenberg, press, movie and industrial magnate and the Cabinet's Minister of Economics and Agriculture, who made the most startling statements.

Approving listeners inferred that the Cabinet would cling to power whether or not the German people endorsed it in the Mar. 5 general elections.

Dictatorship Hinted

He was no parliamentarian, he said. "This new cabinet is no new edition of the countless Parliamentary governments which we have had. If it were, I would not be in it. . . . all depends on the present forces of deliverance remaining in control. They are determined to stay, come what may."

The speech was widely interpreted as forecasting a Hitler dictatorship.

Hitler and Frau Wagner Coupled in Romance

Hitler as beau and bachelor elbowed Hitler as Chancellor out of the lime-light Sunday.

The occasion was ripe for romance. Unhappily, romance was absent. "No progress," reported chagrined gossips hungry for news of Hitler's betrothal to Frau Winifred Wagner, comely widow of Siegfried, Richard Wagner's son.

Sunday morning Hitler arrived in Leipzig to attend musical exercises in Richard Wagner's memory. He greeted Frau Wagner politely but, says a trained observer of the Associated Press, "neither gave any indication of emotion." The audience then settled

down to speculate on the possibility of a match, and on two Wagner overtures.

Frau Wagner, nee Williams, was born in England. She is 35. She had four children by Siegfried Wagner, whom she married when she was 18. Hitler is 43. He was Siegfried's close friend.

"Auf Wiedersehen, Gnaedige Frau," he said non-committally after the concert, and hopped into his limousine. But anyhow, one of Frau Wagner's relatives says the family wouldn't be



President Sacasa and General Sandino Embrace Peace

KEYSTONE

surprised to see Adolf and Winifred married "at some later date."

NICARAGUA: Sandino Leads His Rebels Back To Farm

Gen. Cesar Agosto Sandino of Nicaragua, modern Cincinnatus, who is not unknown to U. S. Marines, rejoined his ragged rebel troops at San Rafael del Norte last week, to carry out terms of his peace agreement with President Juan Bautista Sacasa.

Over 1,500 Sandinistas have gathered in the mountain town. They must lay down their arms before May 4, and will receive in exchange the clothing and farming implements which the government is contributing toward their farm project in Segovia, near the Coco River.

Prohibits Liquor Sale

Meanwhile the General has prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquor to his men, compelled them to return the cattle they had rustled, and forbidden further ravaging of coffee plantations.

Troops of the National Guard have been removed from the region to avert trouble, but they will be recalled in case the rebels refuse to accept Sandino's agreement.

Two rebel officers, Col. Juan Altamirano and Capt. Francisco Olivares, were executed by a firing squad for insubordination.

BRITAIN: War Debt Meeting Gives Rise to Two Rumors

"One lump, please," summarizes the British plan to America regarding war debts.

So, at any rate, it is assumed, the war-debt negotiations have now reached a stage where speculation takes the place of facts.

Day after day last week, Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador at Washington, conferred behind closed doors

with the British Cabinet's five-star War Debt Committee—Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister; Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council; Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade. But not a line of clean-cut information was issued to the press.

Two Persistent Rumors

The world was obliged to content itself with two persistent rumors.

The first was that, while the British public is becoming reconciled to flat repudiation, the British Cabinet has begun to move in the other direction—back from Chancellor Chamberlain's "no swapping" position to a willingness to make trade or other concessions in return for debt reduction.

This report was bolstered by Premier MacDonald's statement in the House of Commons Monday. Britain, he said, was willing to discuss other subjects besides the war debts in themselves during the coming debt conference in Washington.

"The object would be to promote a revival of world trade and prosperity," he explained. "While the settlement of war debts is an essential condition to such revival, the government have always recognized that there are a number of factors, financial and economic, which also must be dealt with and would be very glad to exchange views

with the United States government over the whole field."

Here, of course, was a promise merely to talk about, not necessarily to agree on, the other subjects.

What other subjects?

Vaguely, Premier MacDonald waved questioners to the agenda for the world economic conference, which covers most of the economic difficulties now perplexing the world. "The subjects which will engage our attention are included in that agenda," he said.

Nothing Definite

He did not specifically mention tariffs, disarmament or the gold standard, the three questions on which Americans expect British concessions to be made.

The second persistent rumor of the week was that Britain wishes to settle its \$4,500,000,000 debt in one huge payment raised by sale of bonds in the United States. The probable sums mentioned in America ran lightly from one to two billion dollars. The sum generally mentioned in Britain—notably by Geoffrey Mander, liberal member, on the floor of the House of Commons—was 100,000,000 pounds, or about \$340,000,000—rather less than the ten-cents-on-the-dollar basis of the reparations settlement at Lausanne.

Lloyd George's Party Gains One; Total Four

Miss Megan Lloyd George, M. P., her brother Major Gwilym Lloyd George, M. P. and the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M. P. formed the Lloyd George party in the House of Commons until last week.

All are Welsh, all are famous, all profess a family variety of Liberalism. Without warning, Major H. L. Nathan, M. P. crossed the floor of the House and joined them, announcing himself a convert.

Was the anonymous writer of a letter to the Times the next day an ungrateful member of the Lloyd George family? The writer referred to Zachariah, Chapter XII, Verse 12: "The land shall mourn, every family apart; the family of the house of David apart; the family of the house of Nathan apart."

FRANCE: Deputies Balance Budget and Uphold Cabinet

"Vive Monsieur Fernand Bouisson!" Six hundred Deputies, haggard but triumphant, joined their voices in a shout of admiration at ten o'clock last Monday evening for the President of the Chamber of Deputies, aged 60. Without sleep or faltering he had guided them through a night and two days of the most intricate, heated debate the Chamber remembers since wartime.

The French budget was balanced and the Daladier government stood.

The miracle was effected by a union of the Socialists and the Radical Socialists, the latter less radical than their brothers of the simpler name. Together they protected the salaries of the bureaucracy, whose vote keeps the combined Socialists in power in the French Chamber, and whose maintenance forms nearly a quarter of the whole budget.

The Conservative parties attempted a raid on these incomes, to make up a deficit of 10,500,000,000 francs (\$409,500,000). Instead, a surtax on all other incomes of more than \$800 a year was levied.

This was bitterly resisted by all parties of the Right and, in view of the saber-rattling of Hitler across the Rhine, the cut in national defense was still more bitterly resisted.

Cut For Arms

Reductions in the fighting forces' maintenance made this week and last July now amount to 2,000,000,000 francs (\$78,400,000). Aviation was the biggest sufferer.

The Daladier regime won by a vote of 359 to 235. The Senate may not approve all of the Chamber's economies when it meets in a few days but a complete undoing of the Chamber's work is unlikely. The only alternative to the present regime is a National government headed by Andre Tardieu, against whom Socialist opposition would undoubtedly create an embarrassing deadlock.

To Conservatives who feared a crippling of the fighting forces at this moment, the Premier outlined a reorganization of the Army which would make economies possible and not detract from defense.

LEAGUE: Litvinoff Gives His Idea of "Aggressive State"

"What is an aggressor State, Mr. Litvinoff?"

Frock-coated, stern, the Workers' and Peasants' Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R. (Union of Socialist Soviet Republics) obliged by a definition last week in Geneva. He had been queried at the Disarmament Conference.

The Litvinoff precisions ran:

"One that invades by armed forces without declaration of war," or that "bombards foreign territory," or "lands forces in another territory," or "establishes a naval blockade."

An ironic smile flickered over the faces of the European diplomats, as he went on. What was the clever Russian doing? He was giving a verbal photograph of the behavior of Japan in Manchuria, of course. But was that all?

The diplomats leaned forward to listen more closely. Some—the British, the French, the Japanese, the Ameri-

can—detected a sly reference to the acts of their own troops on Russian territory just thirteen years ago this winter.

Mr. Litvinoff continued:

"There is a tendency nowadays to justify aggression by actual or alleged chaotic conditions in another state, by the extent of capital investments or special interests in another state, by allegation of the absence in a certain other state of the attributes of another state . . . by justifying war as one method of insuring peace.

"These excuses are offered, not in the Middle Ages, but in quite recent times."

The Soviet Commissar plumped down, and as he finished, his colleagues were sure. Not only had he given a snapshot of the Japanese invasion as the Chinese view it, he had described the Allied invasion of Russia in 1919 as the Communists viewed it. They paused, reflected, then several came over to him smiling.

Bygones Were Bygones

Bygones were bygones, the Committee of Nineteen had just decided to rule Japan an outlaw in Manchuria and nothing was more needed in Geneva last week than a definition of an aggressor state to which all leading nations can agree—especially Russia, on whose aid the League counts in the attempt to curb Japan.

Discussions in the Disarmament Conference wore on wearily through the week, but not before the French, British and Turkish delegates had complimented Mr. Litvinoff in speeches.

"If one overlooks some of the pin pricks for capitalist states, by which after all he merely returns tit for tat, his definition of an aggressor is very close to the French one," said M. Paul-Boncour with a gesture that implied he could give no higher praise.

FINLAND: Dry Repeal Fails to Halt Ubiquitous Rum-Runner

Prohibition was officially dead in Finland on Apr. 5, 1932, but post-mortem rum-running activities are still a grave problem to the government liquor monopoly.

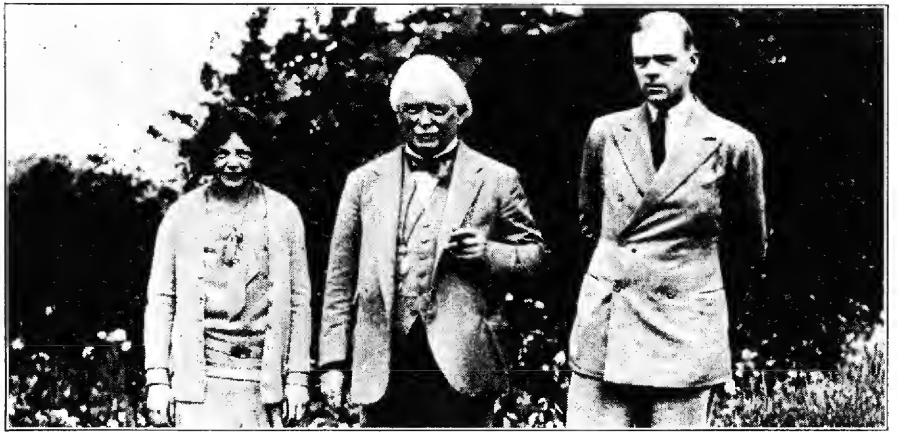
During the past year the illicit beverages seized were valued at 18,000,000 Finnish marks (\$270,000), more than one-fifth the value of the legal imports, priced at 83,000,000 marks (\$1,245,000).

Legal sales have been unexpectedly low, a fact that French wine merchants ascribe to the high prices maintained by the State Control.

Americans are particularly interested in the Finnish record. John D. Rockefeller Jr. announced last week that he will support a study of liquor control in Finland and Canada, and probably in Norway and Sweden. The Finnish study will be conducted by Leonard V. Harrison of the Bureau of Social Hygiene.



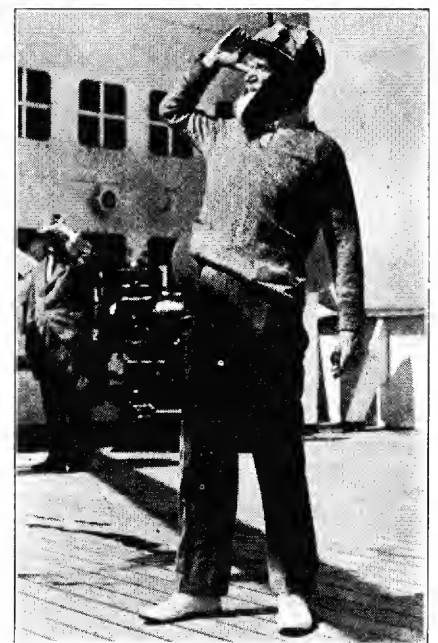
INTERNATIONAL
Hitler Before His Elevation



INTERNATIONAL
The Lloyd George Family and Political Party



KEYSTONE
French Deputies Embattled Over Budget



KEYSTONE
Mr. Shaw Steams Into Manila



EUROPEAN
Man of Doorn: Packing Up?



INTERNATIONAL
Japanese Princess, 7, Comes Home

NEWS-WEEK HEADLINERS

MRS. ROOSEVELT: She Laughs over "Terrible Hats"

With a rain-soaked newspaper round her head, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt sat in the Yale Bowl one wretched November afternoon and talked happily with a freshman about the prospect of organizing a chain of cheese and sausage shops.

The Freshman, a brother of her daughter's escort, tore an eye from Yale's triumph below and made polite if incoherent reply. Rain bucketed down. Heart sinking he inquired if Mrs. Roosevelt would not like to retreat to a dryer spot and was reassured that nothing was further from her thoughts. He concluded that she was the best sport in the world, though puzzling.

Has Become Storm Center

At the moment, Americans generally are baffled by the same puzzle, for Mrs. Roosevelt has become a storm center of the next administration even before her husband's inaugural. Conservatives wag fingers at her "lack of dignity." Liberals give prizes and pass ecstatic resolutions about her "independent spirit." Meanwhile she bounces from this to that, with the reporters after her.



Mrs. Roosevelt Welcomed Puzzlers

A cousin of her husband and niece of the late Theodore Roosevelt, who "gave her away," she was married on St. Patrick's Day, 1905, appropriately enough, with Hibernians rolling by in the street outside and the blasts of "Garryowen" mingling with the minister's words. The maintenance of a household and the rearing of five children have done little since to her inexhaustible energy.

Politicians who were trying to force her husband onto the wet side—where every successful New York Democrat must stand—were constantly upset by

her habit of swooping into a W. C. T. U. meeting to make a dry speech. They would fret over tales that she was calling on maidens of the Junior League to be "not only leaders, but leaders of men."

To Be a Busy First Lady

When the presidential campaign began she accepted the editorship of a Macfadden Publication, *Babies, Just Babies*, amid jibes from the columnists. Recently she has startled by proclaiming that modern girls face the problem of learning early their capacity for whiskey and gin.

Her paid endorsements of advertised products brought criticism even after it was learned that she devoted the proceeds to charity. Her radio speeches stirred more. She has dropped both, though her daughter, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Dall, is now "available" for the latter.

Last week 2,000 New York admirers gave Mrs. Roosevelt a dinner as though she were retiring from active life, and a saleswoman reported that she bought her inaugural gown without thinking to survey its effect in a mirror.

She is a typical Roosevelt, fond of the spotlight, interested in a thousand-and-one things and people and able to laugh at a joke on herself. Lesser women envy the amusement with which she shows the letter of an anonymous admirer inquiring: "Who the hell picks those terrible hats?"

RIPLEY: His Word is Magic On Wall Street and at Home

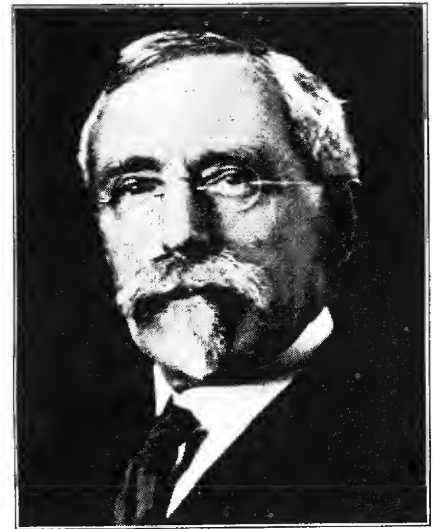
"American business affairs, in so far as they have assumed the corporate form, under this recent aspect of public ownership, are still too largely carried on in twilight."

When this sentence, and others like it, in an article by a college professor in the staid *Atlantic Monthly* of September 1926, were read in Wall Street, many stocks broke sharply. "When Ripley speaks, Wall Street heeds," said one headline.

Small investor's spokesman William Zebina Ripley, specialist in transportation, public utility financing, sociology, anthropology, compelling spokesman for the small investor, announced last week that he was quitting his job as Professor of Political Economy at Harvard University.

In Holland last Autumn, Professor Ripley, who is in his 66th year, suffered a breakdown from overwork, and has not been in good health since. He becomes Professor Emeritus on Mar. 1, and already there are rumors that he may be asked to help President-elect Roosevelt untangle some railroad knots.

Ever since his first job in a public capacity back in 1900, when President



WIDE WORLD

W. Z. Ripley Saw Twilight

Theodore Roosevelt had the young professor in to study the vexed relations of the railroads and the anthracite coal industry, Professor Ripley has had his eye on the forgotten investor.

It was for him that he pleased in his best-known book, "Main Street and Wall Street," the little fellow, the amateur who sat bewildered with his non-voting stock, puzzling over the obscurities of financial reports. Main Street for Ripley was the synonym for widespread stock ownership, Wall Street for the concentration of control in a few hands.

Study of railroad workers' wage scales took him into cabs, cabooses and brakemen's shanties over most of the Eastern roads. He likes the cut of railroaders' jibs: they like this rugged appearing man with an outdoor complexion and a little goatee on a good chin.

SHERLEY: Budgeteer, Fool Killer and Able Handy Man

"I hear that you are again endeavoring to work out a budget system plan. I hope that you will succeed." Woodrow Wilson in 1919 thus cheerily cabled a high-collared Kentuckian who had been cultivating insomnia as wartime chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

Now, the collar line lowered to denote the passing of thirteen Februaries, Swagar Sherley is still again-endavoring. This time the budget system plan is for Franklin D. Roosevelt, and it has as its object the painful removal of one out of every four of the dollars that appear on the government's colossal expense account.

Mr. Sherley's credentials as an eliminator of the unworthy include the title of Fool Killer. He could stand up in the House on no notice whatever and kill almost any fool idea that was propounded by analyzing it, citing contrary precedents, and applying a little lucid scorn.

It was said of him that he never opposed his own party's plans without giving a constitutional reason for differing. He wanted to know just how some of the billions that his committee was appropriating were being spent in the German-killing operations. So he went overseas secretly, stopped in England, went on to the trenches in France, went back and talked to General Pershing.



Facts Are Mr. Sherley's Forte

An ungrateful constituency that he had served since 1903 failed to reelect him at the end of the war. The House was more discerning. When he was about to retire they honored him with three gifts. These, chosen by men who had worked with him for years, showed a biographical penetration of what sort of things he would like. The gifts were: a set of encyclopedias, the usual gold watch, and a set of United States Reports.

Then for a time he was director of the division of finance in the Railroad Administration. As such he had the unhappy duty of bringing in a report showing that the government's gross loss in operating the railroads was around \$900,000,000. Last week reporters at Warm Springs were saying that he had declined the post of director of the budget under Roosevelt, and recommended his old superior in the railroad administration, Walker D. Hines.

When he was born in Louisville, toward the end of 1871, his parents called him Joseph Swagar Sherley. He got rid of the Joseph, and developed the versatility the name suggests. That was dramatized when an early January list of cabinet possibilities was published with his name impartially distributed between the secretaryships of State, War and the Attorney Generalship.

Radio has also interested him. He has represented the Radio Corporation in Washington since he left Congress, though has not grown rich like some ex-lawyers of Congress. So with or without portfolio he will probably be on hand.

TRANSITION

DIED: Robertson, Only British Field Marshal From Ranks

Out of the ranks came Field Marshal Sir William Robert Robertson, one of Britain's most renowned War Generals, who died this week in London at the age of 73.

"Our Wullie," as the rank and file of the army called him, started life as a hall-boy in the employ of an English nobleman. After a violent row with his employer's butler he enlisted and resolved to learn the soldier business from the ground up.

Kitchener and Roberts praised his staff work in South Africa. He was put in charge of the Army Staff College in 1910. When the World War started, he was Quartermaster General for the Allied Forces, and then Chief of the Imperial Staff. He was made Field Marshal in 1920.

During a speech at Columbia University, New York, two years ago, he said: "there is not a statesman who does not know that another war comparable to the last will wreck civilization."

Lawrence Abbott, Editor, Author, "T. R.'S Boswell"

Lawrence Abbott, editor, author, "most delightful of luncheon companions," friend of two Presidents and son of one of America's most noted ministers, died last week in New York. He was 74 years old.

From 1891, until the death of his father, Lyman Abbott, in 1922, Lawrence Abbott was president and publisher of *The Outlook*. It was his invitation that brought Theodore Roosevelt to the staff of the magazine.

The friendship between the two was so close that Dr. Abbott was spoken of as "T. R.'s Boswell." Of Roosevelt, Abbott once said, "the greatest contribution he made to his time was his personality."

After the sale of his interests in *The Outlook*, Mr. Abbott became more and more interested in the social phases of life insurance. As director of the New York Life Insurance Company, he came to know his fellow director Calvin Coolidge and the two were together when Mr. Coolidge came to New York.

Apponyi, League's Friend, Hungary's Grand Old Man

Hungary's "Grand Old Man," loyal spokesman for the League of Nations, Count Albert Apponyi, died at Geneva last week, less than an hour after the delegates to the World Disarmament Conference had sent him a note expressing their hope for his recovery. When news of his death reached the Conference, Arthur Henderson, Chairman, said:

"We have lost one of the most loyal friends of the League of Nations."

Born in Vienna, 87 years ago, of an aristocratic family, Count Apponyi early showed his liberal, democratic leanings. As leader of Hungary's liberal party he often visited this country before the war.

He was entertained by Presidents Taft and Roosevelt and once the House of Representatives recessed for 15 minutes to welcome this lean six foot six visitor from overseas.

Before the United States entered the war, he strove to enlist our sympathies with the Central Powers. He represented his country at the Peace Conference. From then on, he gave his abundant energies to promoting the League of Nations.

At all Disarmament Conferences he fought vigorously against blanket reductions in armaments, maintaining that Hungary would be helpless in such an event.

TAXED: Lenore Ulric Seeks a Refund for Entertainment

"Miss Ulric's statements to the income tax authorities provide the only real good entertainment she ever afforded me."

Alexander Woolcott, dramatic critic, thus mordantly described his feelings



Miss Ulric Entertained "Critics"

on reading last week that Lenore Ulric, actress, had asked The Federal Board of Tax Appraisers to return taxes paid on \$11,500 of her income for 1927-8 for, "entertaining newspaper critics and others."

Other critics were as caustic. The board turned down the plea of the star of "Nono," "Lulu Belle," and other high-temperated plays, reminding her that Shakespeare is said to have died from overeating with the critics of his time.

THE NEWS-WEEK IN SPORT

TENNIS: Open Tourney Voted, Tilden and Vines May Meet

Each year within the ranks of the capricious U. S. Lawn Tennis Association there has been increasing agitation to permit amateur and professional players to mingle in an open tournament. This has been particularly strong since William T. Tilden II turned professional.

Tennis followers have wanted to see what promising youngsters, who have been springing up more rapidly each year, would do against a known quantity like Tilden.

When the perennial question was put up for a verbal vote last week in New York it was given a roar of "Ayes" that shook the respectable old Vanderbilt Hotel. There was but one important "Nay" against it.

Immediately France and England, long against such a move, began to howl. England unofficially announced that it would not permit open tournament players to enter at Wimbledon. France felt it unjustified. It has always been known that the French prefer to have the Davis Cup Matches the World Series of Tennis. They, having no outstanding professionals, would dislike seeing an open tournament draw attention from the Davis Cup.

Despite all protests the Philadelphia delegates went away from the meeting happy. For their pains in pushing the proposal, they were awarded the open, which will probably be held in the Spring or early Fall. If it has the drawing power they hope for, it may pull the tottering old Germantown Cricket Club out of its financial morass.

The match tennis enthusiasts would pay most to see would be between Tilden and Ellsworth Vines. The latter has rankled for the past few years under Tilden's refusal to rate him as an outstanding player.

CARNIVAL: Dartmouth Wins While Skaters Invade Garden

Out on snow-blanketed hills in Hanover, N. H., Dartmouth staged its colorful Winter Carnival last week-end and for the third straight year triumphed in the sporting events. The winners were led by Jack Shea, popular speed-skating champion, who won two races for the U. S. in last winter's Olympic Games at Lake Placid.

Second to Dartmouth was New Hampshire; third, Maine; fourth, Williams. Edward J. Blood of New Hampshire, highest scorer of the meet, was first in the slalom, ski jump and combined event; second in the downhill race; and fourth in the cross country.

Meanwhile, Salisbury, Conn., a normally quiet little village, decked itself out in gay banners and pennants to welcome a stream of cars which poured

in from all directions to watch the national amateur ski-jumping competition. In soft snow which prevented any hope of breaking records, Roy Mikkelsen of California thrilled a gaping audience with a climatic jump of 141 feet which won the championship for him.

New Yorkers with appetites for winter sports whetted by newspaper stories from Hanover and Salisbury found ample solace at Madison Square Garden. There they saw the North American figure skating championship competition.

As many expected, a Canadian, Mrs. Constance Samuel, and her brother Montgomery ("Bud") Wilson, repeated their feats of two previous occasions. She won the ladies' singles championship, he the men's and together they won as a pair.

Gracefully and poised they carefully traced the six school figures prescribed, which counted as two-thirds of the events, but when permitted to choose their own figures, their superiority was even more evident to the smart and appreciative onlookers.

BOXING: Ernie Schaaf's Last Fight Proved All Too Serious

Nearly four days after he was knocked out by Primo Carnera in Madison Square Garden, Ernie Schaaf died in the Polyclinic Hospital, New York, at 4:10 A.M. on Tuesday. "He must have been knocked out on his feet," said Dr. Stookey, who operated on him for three hours on Monday afternoon and discovered a ruptured blood vessel in the right side of his brain. But Chief Medical Examiner Charles Norris declared after an autopsy that "death resulted from pressure by a substance within the cranium" that awaited identification.

The operation relieved pressure due to the hemorrhage, which according to Dr. Stookey had paralyzed Schaaf's left side. He recovered the use of his left arm, and hope was held out for his recovery until he suffered a relapse Tuesday.

Persons in the audience at the fight last Friday shouted "fake" when Schaaf went down under the blow from which he never recovered consciousness.

With his hands down Schaaf accepted the final blow, which was a light left, and slumped while 20,000 people booed and hissed. The fans thought that Schaaf had been just another of Carnera's feinting opponents.

HORSES: Young Girl Upsets Even Tenor of Jockey Club

The Jockey Club of New York is the well modulated but firm voice of United

States horse racing. This august body was surprised and upset last week when it received a trainer's license application from a twenty year old girl, Mary Hirsch. Frankly confused by the singular application they thumbed through their racing rules and found only a masculine pronoun to prevent the issuance of a license.

In her father's stables she has watched him train Tick On, last year's Derby favorite. There she has seen the horses of New York's gents and gentry. Arnold Rothstein, Mrs. Graham Fair Vanderbilt, Admiral Cary T. Grayson and Bernard Baruch have all had horses schooled by Max Hirsch.

The stewards of the Jockey Club granted many applications for licenses, but could not make up their minds what to do about the first woman who wanted to be a trainer.

FOOTBALL: Rules Changed to Eliminate Out-of-Bound Play

Some of the most potent names in football gathered in Philadelphia last week for the National Football Rules Committee's annual joust with the old code. They took cognizance of the criticism that showered on their heads after their extensive changes last year and made only two new rules. Both are apt to meet with approval.

Their first step was to eliminate the necessity for the always unpopular out of bounds play. On fields next year two new white stripes will stretch the length of the field. They will be ten yards in from the side lines.

Whenever a man is tackled between the new stripe and the field boundary the ball will automatically be placed on the new line. This will keep the play well in from the edge of the field and will give fans fourteen new plays a game next year which were formerly lost running the ball out.

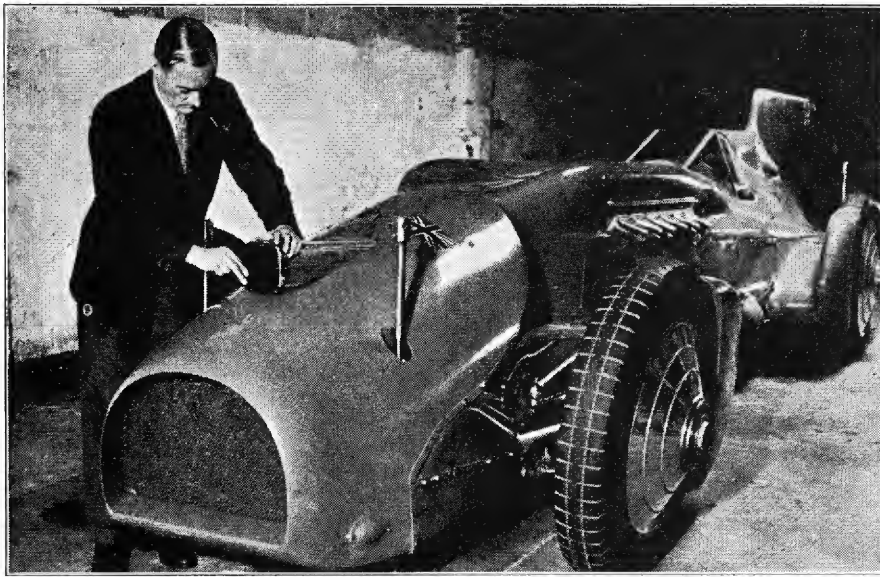
The other change reduced the penalty for clipping from 25 to 15 yards. The committee felt that if the penalty were reduced this much overlooked rule would be more closely observed.

GOLF: Miss Wethered Shoots a Casual Game as "Advisor"

An English woman, Miss Joyce Wethered, whom Robert Tyre ("Bob") Jones Jr. has referred to as "the finest golfer I have ever seen," last week endangered her amateur status by accepting a job as "advisor" in a Piccadilly store in London. She will gladly show customers the proper clubs to own, how to swing them, and what clothes are appropriate for golfers.

Whether these activities make her a professional will not be officially decided until and unless she enters an amateur tournament.

For more than a decade Miss Wethered has bagged pars and birdies on an equal basis with top-flight men.



KEYSTONE

Sir Malcolm Campbell and His Bluebird II Get Ready



ACME

Mary Hirsch Was Determined



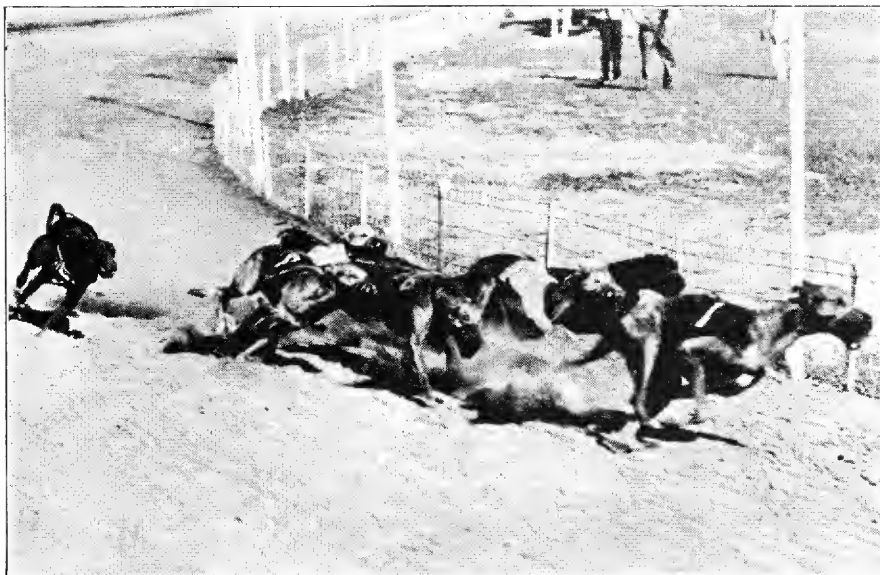
INTERNATIONAL

Thrice Skating Champions



KEYSTONE

Primo Carnera Deals Ernie Schaaf His Last Knock-out



KEYSTONE

Greyhounds Race at Miami Beach as Profits Roll In



INTERNATIONAL

Gene Sarazen Urges 8-inch Cup

Railways Face Economic Change

Entitled to Fair Profit, but Should Meet Lower Values, Says National Transportation Committee Report

A new chapter in American railroad history was published Wednesday. It was embodied in the pithy report of the National Transportation Committee, an unofficial body headed by the late Calvin Coolidge. Written at the urgent request of large investors in rail securities, the contents have focused renewed attention on serious financial ailments of the nation's ranking industry.

Asked For Inquiry

The committee was formed four months ago, when leading insurance companies, banks and universities asked five men of affairs to investigate the transportation problem and "recommend a solution which, with due regard for the public interest, will ensure an opportunity for the railroads. . . to be put on a business basis."

The preliminary work on this impressive assignment was completed when Mr. Coolidge's sudden death deprived the Committee of its chairman. The others carried on—Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of President Wilson's War Industries Board; Clark Howell, Atlanta editor and Director of the Associated Press; Alexander Legge, former chief of the Farm Board; and Ex-Gov. Alfred E. Smith.

Smith Writes His Own

The last, with characteristic independence, refused to sign the main document. Although in accord with most of the majority's views, he insisted on a special report of his own—"my conclusions in my own language, placing the emphasis where I think it belongs."

His disagreements came on the moot questions of valuation, rate-making, regulation and the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which he wants to see abolished in its present form.

The Committee's report is in context reminiscent of the directness, simplicity and brevity of its lamented chairman. It proposes little that has not been urged before, by Mr. Roosevelt in his Salt Lake City speech last fall and by many others. It represents a summary of expert testimony. Only labor refused to testify.

Fundamental Problems

Three fundamentals in the complex problem served as starting points. First, "the railroad system . . . is the most important single element in our social and economic life." It employs directly 1,500,000, and indirectly many more in industries supplying equip-

ment and materials. It pays over \$300,000,000 a year in taxes. Many of its \$19,500,000,000 securities are back of savings bank deposits and insurance policies.

Second, the railroads are entitled to "a fair field and no favor" in competing with other forms of transportation, by land, air or water, but not benefits which would interfere with "the advance in the march of progress" in transport.

Downward Adjustment

Third, "a permanent and universal liquidation and downward adjustment of values and incomes of all kinds" has occurred. To this new level, railroad rates, wages and capitalizations "must all respond."

Mindful of these principles, the report urges specific remedies of two general classes, emergency and perma-

quiring "adequate security" for loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. "We do not regard marketable collateral a factor."

The permanent remedies are grouped under two main headings, governmental, and personal. Under the first the following are offered:

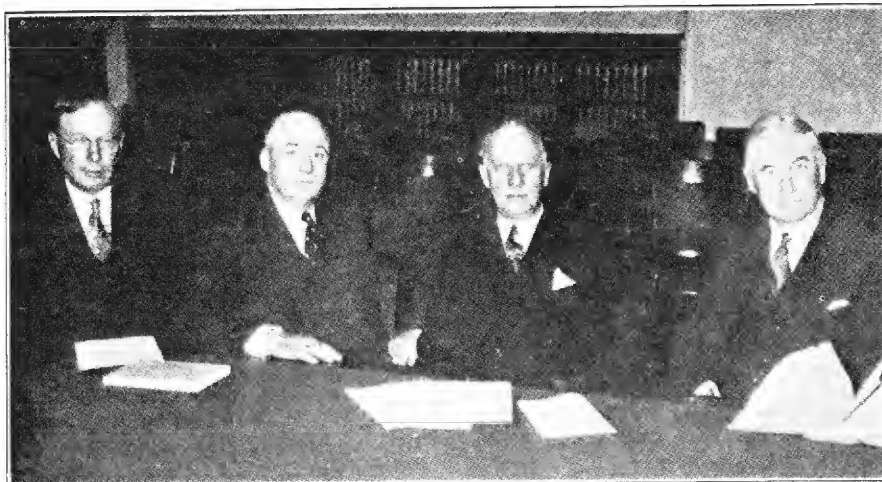
(1) Get rid of the outworn theory that railroad competition should be fostered "as a defence against monopoly." . . . "The test of self-support should be applied to every . . . inland waterway." This falls equally on the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway.

(2) By the same token, "regional consolidations should be hastened and, where necessary, enforced, looking eventually to a single national system with regional divisions. "Railroads" should be permitted to own and operate competing services, including water lines."

(3) Regulation is essential. It should be extended to "the whole transportation system," and for this purpose the I. C. C. should be reorganized.

On the subject of self-help, the report spared no feelings. It said to the railroads, in effect:

Adopt the methods of your younger



WIDE WORLD

Railroad Committee Hears Representative Rayburn: Left to Right, Alexander Legge, Rayburn, Alfred E. Smith, Bernard Baruch

nent. Of the former there are four:

(1) Revise bankruptcy procedure. Heavy debt cannot be cured by higher fares or government money. It calls for "realistic reorganization in accordance with the facts."

(2) Repeal the recapture clause retro-actively. This plan of taking excess earnings from more profitable roads to aid the weak is an "economic misconception."

(3) Change the basis for fixing fares. "We see no reason why the rate-making rule should not say in plain English that railroads are entitled to make a reasonable profit based upon costs of efficient operation and that they are not entitled to earnings merely to preserve present structures if over-capitalized."

(4) Interpret liberally the law re-

and livelier relatives. Think of yourselves, not as guardians of an outmoded monopoly, but as sellers of mobility.

"The early transport pioneers did not go to Washington to have their ferries and steamboats protected against rails. Cut out your costly and unnecessary services, your 'crack' trains which catapult back and forth in empty grandeur. Drop your unprofitable branch lines, stop hauling freight by circuitous routes, and bring your equipment up to date.

"It cannot fairly be said that railroad advance in applied science is abreast of that in other industrial fields. You have no counterpart to the great scientific laboratories of the automobile companies. You have not developed, like the Germans, stream-

lined Diesel and electric trains of very light tonnage maintaining schedules of 96 miles per hour to offset motor transport."

Furthermore, "in railroads—almost alone among sister industries—rates remain at boom-time levels." Allied with this is the "policy of some railroads in applying too great a proportion of earnings to dividends and too little to the retirement of debt."

"A more 'robust action' in railroad administration is clearly indicated. This applies equally to settling your differences on the merger question. Neither holding companies nor any other device should be permitted to hinder consolidation or evade the letter or the spirit of the regulatory law."

BERNET: He Will Try to Drum Up Traffic for Nickel Plate

John J. Bernet, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Pere Marquette railroads, returned last week on the eve of his 65th birthday to the presidency of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co., popularly known as the Nickel Plate.

Chief trouble-shooter for Mantis J. and Oris P. Van Sweringen since these two silent brothers branched out from real estate in 1916 to build a transportation empire, he has been called back to bolster the empire's keystone.

For seventeen years he has been rehabilitating rusty railroads which the brothers have been buying. While they were paying for their purchases by building corporate pools and a \$133,000,000 pyramid of debt, he was finding earnings on the properties to support the superstructure. Thereby he made a reputation as one of the greatest railroad revenue builders.

To a casual stranger, John Bernet would not appear as a railroad president in triplicate, a director of the Railroad Credit Corp. and a power in the Association of Railroad Executives. Short, stocky, with iron-grey hair, he peers through horn-rimmed glasses, often shyly in the presence of the press.

Forceful Talker

He talks forcefully, in a low, rumbling voice, and minces no phrases in an argument.

Son of a Buffalo blacksmith, he was born in 1868, poor eyesight discouraged him from following his father's trade. At 21, he began his railroad career as telegraph operator for the old Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. When the New York Central merged it 25 years later, he was vice-president.

In 1916, two years after, the Van Sweringens bought the Nickel Plate from the Central, and offered Bernet the job of president. To the surprise of many, who knew the brothers only as shrewd builders of suburbia and the Nickel Plate as a pile of junk, he accepted.

Many years before, Commodore Wil-



Mr. Bernet Showed C. & O. Profit

liam H. Vanderbilt had snorted that the New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. was not worth a certain price "even if the rails were nickel plated." In ten years, Bernet made it one of the most profitable railroads in the country, and set the stage for subsequent Van Sweringen acquisitions.

One was the purchase, through Nickel Plate, of a controlling interest in the Chesapeake & Ohio, now one of the four major eastern systems. Another was a substantial share in the Erie.

Helped the Erie

Bernet went in as president in 1926. In three years he almost broke one of Wall Street's time honored slogans: "Erie will never pay a common dividend."

On June 1, 1929, Bernet was shifted to the presidency of C. & O. and of the Pere Marquette, a C. & O. subsidiary. In 1932, the worst year in many decades for the railroads, C. & O. earned its common dividend with a margin to spare, and was the only major carrier which earned and paid the same dividend as it did in 1929.

Railroad men rarely contradict the saying that John Bernet controls more traffic than any other railroad president. He has a gift for making friends.

Nickel Plate's fast freight cars have, in the past, been largely loaded with automobiles and trucks. The terrific drop in this type of freight has been chiefly the cause of a \$4,410,000 net loss in 1932.

In addition, Nickel Plate has been a heavy borrower from the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

It was only saved from receivership last fall, when a \$20,000,000 note issue was defaulted, by court intercession until a plan for extension could be approved. Only about 87% of the note holders have assented.

So John J. Bernet, in taking over the presidency of the Nickel Plate, finds himself sitting on top of a volcano which may go up in receivership smoke.

BANKING: Tradition Ignored In Chase Securities Statement

Something of a furor was occasioned in New York's financial district last week when the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company broke generally established tradition by reporting to stockholders, and incidentally to depositors, a full list of its security investments.

The Corn Exchange is the first very large commercial bank in New York City to make the details of its portfolio public. Its chairman, Walter E. Frew, has always made frank responses to the questions of stockholders at annual meetings, in contradistinction to the guarded general responses of the majority of other bankers. But this last step broke precedent that has been established by decades of practice.

Will Others Follow?

Now, the banking community is wondering if the example of the Corn Exchange will be followed by the other large banks.

The portfolio, together with a statement of condition, was as of February 1, 1933, the date which marked the eightieth anniversary of the bank. Naturally the list of holdings was closely scanned, particularly the common stocks.

Depositors and stockholders were interested in their bank, and investors and counselors were given an opportunity to check their judgment against

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that of the directors of a large financial institution.

The largest number of units of stock listed of any one company consisted of 10,000 shares of preferred and 19,000 shares of common of United Corporation.

The larger common holdings included 5,000 shares each of Kennecott Copper, Standard Brands, New York Central, and Public Service of New Jersey, and 8,000 shares of General Motors. All stocks were carried at market value as of December 31, 1932.

Bond Holdings

United States Governments were greatly predominant in the bond group, followed respectively by State, Municipal and Tax-Exempt; Industrials and other bonds; Rails; Utilities; and Foreigns. All bonds that had failed to pay maturing coupons were carried at \$1.

The bank was nearly 50 per cent. liquid on February 1 of this year, as cash and Governments combined were equal to 47 cents on each \$1 of deposits. Deposits stood at \$220,875,730.

TEA-TASTERS: Experts Who Grade Our Choice Blends

Sniffing, sipping, and loudly sucking in teaspoons of tea, seven men sat for four days in a bare laboratory room in New York City, surrounded by hundreds of white cups and water boiling in two great brass kettles.

This longest and loudest of tea parties is given annually by the U. S. government, and the guests are expert "tea fanciers" appointed by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture.

It is the longest tea party because every known variety of tea is brewed and tasted by the judges, and the loudest because of all the sucking and

spitting. The host, Mr. C. F. Hutchinson, tea examiner for the Port of New York, explained that this was part of the professional practice.

"It's just that the taste buds and olfactory centers at the back of the tongue are more sensitive than those in the front.

"Usually you taste things better if you swallow them. But if we swallowed all the tea we tasted here, we'd be groggy. That's why we suck it so violently. That breaks up the fluid into minute particles, and distributes them thoroughly in the back of the mouth. Then we spit it out—like this." And he spat into a huge brass cuspidor standing three feet high.

The tea tasters are so sensitive to flavor and fragrance that they can identify the districts where the tea was grown, and can sometimes even tell the altitude, and the very garden. To become an expert requires years of training.

Seven Major Varieties

On the palates of these seven men depends the quality of the 85,000,000 pounds of tea imported annually by the nation. They set the standards for seven major varieties: Formosa Oolong, Congou, Java, Gunpowder (China green), Japan, scented Orange Pekoe (pronounced) peck-o, not peek-o), and Canton.

Samples of these standard teas are sent to American ports where tea is imported and examined. A solicitous government employs men here, the year around, to sniff and sip samples from each merchant's chest, and check them with the standard.

On Mar. 2, 1897, when J. Sterling Morton was Secretary of Agriculture under Grover Cleveland, Congress passed the Tea Act, "to prevent the importation of impure and unwhole-

some tea." This act gave birth to tea tasters and tea standards.

"The people of no country are as sure of good tea as the Americans. Even in countries where tea is grown the standards for its sale are not as high," one of this year's experts said.

The chief tasters this year are five tea merchants, Frederick D. Stillman, of St. Louis, chairman; A. P. Irwin, of Philadelphia, who has served on every board since the passage of the Tea Act; John W. Vaux, of Seattle; Robert A. Lewis, of Boston; Edward Bransden, of San Francisco, and two Government officials, John H. Swinnerton and Charles F. Hutchinson.

CONFERENCE: Agenda Ready For World Economic Session

Preparations for the world monetary and economic conference inched ahead last week.

In Washington, the Senate voted \$150,000 for United States participation. In London, Premier Macdonald declared that invitations to the conference might be issued within three months. If it meets in London, he will be chairman.

Agenda Completed

On Jan. 19 in Geneva experts completed the official agenda. So doing, they set the stage for the conference and gave it a synopsis which it can scrap or supplement at will. Last week the text, summarized in January press dispatches, was received and made public by the State Department.

An unofficial program for the conference, prepared by a special committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, was also published in the United States last week. Like the official program, it urges solution of the inter-governmental debt problem, the balancing of national budgets and a general return to the gold standard.

Similarly, again, it doubts the virtue of inflation and opposes fetters on foreign exchange markets, high tariffs and trade barriers in general. It also advocates:

General disarmament.

Creation of economic machinery to accelerate international agreements between creditors and debtors.

Co-ordination of supply and demand by control of production through national and international compacts.

Trade Balances

Recognition by creditor countries (like the United States) of an adverse trade balance as "an essential feature of their creditor situation unless they . . . maintain . . . foreign lending."

Arrangement of countries into "economic groupings" to deepen the international flow of goods and services.

Stabilization of exchange rates, and establishment of an international currency stabilization fund.

"Sooner or later normal economic



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forces will solve the crisis," the Chamber's Committee says. "The task of the world monetary and economic conference is to shorten the time . . . and to prevent uneconomic sacrifices."

NOTES: The Week in Finance in Highlight and Review

In these days of currency experiments and inflationary movements, the return of Poland last week to the full gold standard, though not of international importance, was considered significant by conservative bankers in this country. It was directly in line with the suggestions of the experts who drew up the recent report of the gold delegation of the League of Nations and the agenda for the World Economic Conference.

The Polish zloty moved over from the gold-exchange standard, outmoded since the collapse of the pound sterling in September, 1931. Under this latter standard, central banks are allowed to use as currency reserves their balances in countries whose currencies were redeemable in gold.

The zloty was stabilized at \$1.1218 in 1927, and the Bank of Poland suffered a loss of 15,000,000 zlotys with suspension of the gold standard by England.

* * *

The consumer has tightened his purse strings during the depression but he hasn't stopped using cigarets. Consumption remains at peak levels. The second cut since the beginning of the year in wholesale cigaret prices by the four major tobacco companies, manufacturers of Lucky Strike, Chesterfield, Camels and Old Golds, was immediately passed on to the consumers by the retailers. These famous brands are selling from 10 cents to 11¼ cents a package in two package lots in New York City.

The wholesale reduction from \$6 to \$5.50 a thousand was ascribed to increasing competition from the so-called "depression brands," introduced since 1930 and retailing for 10 cents. Sales and production moved up sharply until consumption now exceeds twenty per cent. of the country's total. Also, many smokers have deserted the leading brands to "roll their own."

* * *

The speculator is immortal: phoenixlike, he rises in youthful freshness from his own ashes. The demand for gold mining shares started on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange around Christmas, spread to London, where it approached frenzy and is still active, and crossed the Atlantic to Toronto, where prices rose sharply last week. American funds are reported to be flowing to these centers, seeking industrial investments, strangely, in depreciated currencies.

AVIATION

RECORD: Britains Set Mark For Distance In Africa Hop

When a giant white monoplane dropped down in Walfish Bay, a drab sand-swept little town on the African Coast last week, there were guttural hochs, polite bravos and an excited giberish from native blacks.

Back in London, proud British fingers in the Air Ministry office were able to chalk up yet another world record for a plane carrying the Royal Air Force insignia. For the white monoplane had flown without stopping 5,341 miles from its home port, Cranwell Airdrome.

Down to Ten Gallons

As Squadron Leader O. R. Gayford and Flight Lt. G. E. Nicholetts stepped unsteadily from the cabin in which they had lived for over 57 hours they had barely ten of their original 1,000 gallons of gasoline left. It was not enough to carry them to Cape Town, 780 miles distant, which they had hoped to reach.

The suddenness of the flight caught the British press off guard. Intermit-



O. R. Gayford Waited For the Moon

tently for the past year and a half they had heralded a flight which never materialized.

Why Not Pop Off?

"Why don't they just pop off and go somewhere—like the Americans," was the general feeling in aviation circles.

The chief reason why they did not "pop off" was because of the enormous difficulties the flight offered. Being sponsored by the R. A. F. the flyers had to choose a destination within the Empire. An India flight was already an accomplishment, so South Africa was the natural, though difficult, choice.

On such a trip tail winds, which had helped Americans and Italians in their distance flights, were seldom available.

It was also necessary to have a full moon so that they could see the treach-

erous African mountains that had snagged two previous England-Cape-town flyers. Headwinds were necessary for the take-off of the sluggish ship. The field at Cranwell, largest in England, had to be dry to prevent bogging.

Finally, when conditions looked auspicious, the single Napier motor was warmed up. At 7:15 in the morning the ship lifted heavily off the ground and headed straight for Capetown, 5,341 miles away. Bad weather over Nigeria broke down the automatic controls, ate up precious gasoline and blew the flyers off their course.

In Walfish Bay

In time for dinner, two and one half days out of England, leader Gayford climbed groggily from his plane in Walfish Bay. His freshly shaved moon-face betrayed no more emotion than it had when he started or when he strafed unruly natives in Somaliland and Kurdistan.

For the past ten years wherever there has been trouble within the Empire uplifted eyes would generally find a Gayford-piloted ship overhead.

Lt. Nicholetts, 32, is a younger man of the same stamp. Long in the air force, he has spent most of his years in the East. For four years he was stationed in Singapore. He volunteered for the Cape Town flight after the man originally selected, Lt. D. L. Betts, crashed fatally in the Irish Sea last year.

MOLLISON: Does It Again In Trip Over South Atlantic

"Cheerio Amy."
"Good luck Jim."

With these words Capt. J. A. Mollison climbed into his small four cylinder plane; speeded his motor up a couple of times, waved a final farewell to his wife, Amy Johnson, and roared off the field at Lympne, England.

Twenty-five hours after Gayford and Nicholetts were listening to their "hochs" and "bravos," Jim Mollison was listening to excited "vivas" in Natal, Brazil. He had made his 4,800 mile trip in three and one-half days, had stopped three times.

Pair of Adventurers

The magic name of Jim Mollison was responsible for the hullabaloo the flight created in England. He is the greater half of the English pair of adventurers, Jim and Amy.

His reputation was not enhanced by this feat in nearly so impressive manner as it was last year when he made the first westward trip across the North Atlantic.

The much traveled Africa-Brazil route is only 1,750 miles. Generally the flyer may depend on good weather and following winds for the East-West trip.

SCIENCE

MEDICINE: New Treatments For Old Diseases Discussed

With the medical profession as depressed as any industry, doctors have had more and more time for individual research.

The gleamings of the past year's work were given in a welter of papers, read last week before the annual meeting of the American College of Physicians in Montreal.

Helped Them Keep Warm

Between sessions in the old Windsor Hotel, the medical men had time to ward off the bitter cold with good Canadian ale, and to visit Distillers Corporation giant plant at Ville La Salle. Of the papers read by some of the 1,620 doctors, the most notable were:

Dr. William B. Castle, of Boston, who received the annual Phillips Memorial Prize of \$1,000 for his paper on forms of anemia.

Anemia does not, as is generally supposed, result from bad diet alone. Other factors: a deficient gastric juice and inability of the system to absorb anemia-preventing vitamins.

Dr. Stanley Cobb, also of Boston, discovered that the body of Jim Londos would require about the same amount of food as Albert Einstein when both were working.

The Working Brain

The working brain, contrary to general supposition, burns up energy at a furious rate. It is through the capillaries that food and oxygen are delivered to body cells and waste removed.

Dr. George F. Pfaher of Philadelphia found that in 87.9% of the toxic goitre cases he had treated with rays from radium or x-ray machines, the person was cured or markedly improved.

For his perennial indispositions, Casanova always found blood-letting and dieting an efficacious remedy. Both were discussed at length, not however, as remedies for Casanova's trouble.

Dr. Ernest Falconer, of San Francisco, studied polycythemia, the disease caused by too many red blood corpuscles in the circulatory system. Frequently fatal, the disease may be controlled by drugs, x-ray or blood-letting. The last, long out of use, is preferable, for it does not bring on a worse condition by stimulating red corpuscle growth. It must be resorted to periodically.

Studied 900 Cases

Dr. H. R. Geyelin studied 900 diabetics, and found that in conjunction with the insulin treatment they should have a normal diet. In the past a high fat, no sugar diet has been believed to be best.

By allowing sugar in the diet, it was found that the insulin dosage could be reduced.

Unnamed was an adventurous elderly woman who improved tremendously with the low-fat diet, but was willing to suffer a relapse by using the old diet to prove the point in medical practice.

Delirium Tremens Cure Tried, Proves Effective

Eighty years ago a shrewd, vivacious little Frenchman, Claude Bernard, was flirting with some of the biggest ideas that medicine had had until he deserted literature for the laboratory.

He was one of the first to realize the significance of glands. He was deep in diabetes research when he concluded that, "the liver (secretion) prepares sugar at the expense of elements of the blood passing through it."

Reversible Coagulation

When he concluded that anesthesia was due to reversible coagulation of some of the proteins of the brain and of the sensory nerves, he was shouted down.

But it was this germ of an idea that set Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft, one of the ablest chemists at Cornell, to work in his laboratory. He concluded that all forms of sleep, whether induced by fatigue, ether or a blow on the chin were caused by coagulation of protein particles in the brain. When one awakened the coagulation was dispersed. If it was not dispersed one died.

More recently he has concluded that certain forms of insanity, epilepsy, and possibly narcotic addiction and alcoholism, were caused by the same coagulation.

To disperse the coagulation he searched in his laboratory and finally decided that sodium rhodanate, a white crystalline substance, was the agent. Last week he announced that his theory had been given an acid test.

A Drunkard Cured

An habitual drunkard, in the habit of drinking ten quarts of moonshine whisky a week, was escorted to an Ithaca hospital by police. Before arriving there he had been drugged ineffectually. Landing in jail he made so much noise that it was necessary to remove him.

After a dose of sodium rhodanate he became quiet, was normal physically and mentally the following morning. The coagulation had been dispersed.

For this and similar work Dr. Bancroft was awarded the Nichols Medal last fortnight. It is one of the highest awards that the science of chemistry has to offer.

Dr. Bancroft is not of the traditional shy and inarticulate professorial type. Rather, he is the cultured and able man of the world. After graduating from Harvard in 1888, he spent five years in German and Dutch Universities. He is soft spoken and is witty, has an engaging manner that has made him one of the most popular men in chemistry.



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It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

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Many people who *should* be writing become awe-struck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors and therefore give little thought to the \$25, \$50 and \$100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

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THE NEWS-WEEK IN ENTERTAINMENT

STAGE: George White Forgets Hot-cha in Tuneful "Melody"

The name of George White suggests lovely woman stooping to scandal, wide and handsome stepping, hot-cha music.

In a stale book by Edward Childs Carpenter with a reminiscent score by Romberg, Mr. White introduces his heroine, played by Evelyn Herbert. She is being forced into a marriage of convenience. But her true love, a young composer, sung by Everett Marshall, once of the Metropolitan, offers to write her a song, although he has been drafted for a war and has only half an hour before his train. The lyricist, I. Caesar, has him establish an all time low in rhymes with:

*I'll even write a symphony
If you will sit upon my knee;
And you'd consider Schiller through
If you'd give me a thrill or two."*

In spite of this, she accords him the half hour. But he goes to war and she



Miss Herbert Plays Three Parts

is married. Presumably he is killed, as his fine voice is sadly missed in the rest of the operetta.

Years elapse and Miss Herbert is now playing her own granddaughter. Hal Skelly, former first baseman of the Boston Braves, comes to bat as an old friend of the family, struggling manfully with intended comic lines. No hits, no runs, no errors.

With all this sugar lying around, it was inevitable that the ending should be saccharine. Walter Woolf comes through the door and marries granddaughter.

The collaborators have laid about them with heavy hands. "People want to go to the theater to forget themselves and their drab, 1933 existence," Mr. White must have told his hirelings. "Give them old-fashioned costumes, old fashioned music and above all, old fashioned sentimentality." Wherefore,

with this formula it is not surprising that the agile-stepping, "hot" music is lacking, which is what the George White theatrical label hitherto has represented.

Mr. White has evidently decided that the time is ripe for the flight from the blackout and boopadoop. He may be right. But "Melody" writes no satisfactory q.e.d. to his theorem.

MOVIES: Barrymore's Deft Touch Signalizes "Topaze"

It is a beautifully restrained performance that John Barrymore gives in "Topaze" (Radio), Ben Hecht's adaptation of an English version of Marcel Pagnol's French satire. The underlying spirit of the play has been kept, despite many alterations.

Topaze is a humble school-teacher fond of discoursing on the rewards of honesty. He is dismissed because he refuses to raise the grades of a wealthy pupil.

It so happens that the pupil's father is looking for someone with an innocent front behind which worthless mineral water can be foisted on the public. Topaze gets the job.

The mild eyes of Topaze are finally opened to the skulduggery that is going on. He decides to go in for crookedness in a big way.

Soon he wins an academic award he has long coveted, is made a partner in the firm, and wins away his employer's lady love.

Mr. Barrymore handles this difficult transition far more deftly than did Frank Morgan in the American stage version. He is admirably supported by Reginald Mason, Myrna Loy and Jobyna Howland.

Al Jolson Goes To Work as a Hallelujah Bum

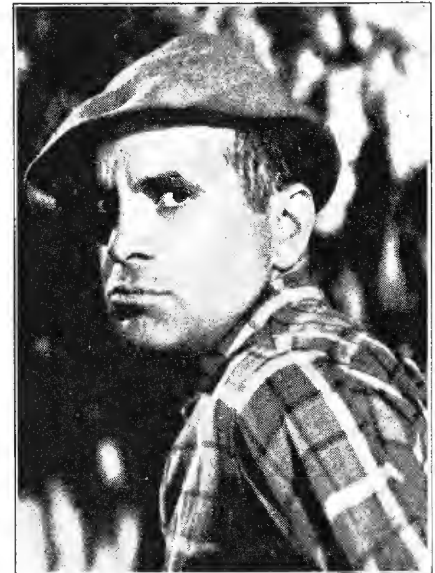
Story by Ben Hecht, dialogue by S. N. Behrman, acting by Al Jolson, combination of talent that puts "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum" (United Artists) squarely on the preferred list. And then in addition, Lorenze Hart and Richard Rogers did tuneful music and bright lyrics, and there is our old friend of pre-movies days patter, now called "rhythmic dialogue."

All these cooks have prepared a tempting broth to signalize Mr. Jolson's too long delayed return to the pictures. Decorative Madge Evans, suave Frank Morgan, wistfully comic Harry Langdon and an utterly beguiling colored boy named Edgar Connor give Jolson magnificent support.

The story is simple, engrossing, improbable. Mr. Jolson as a migratory non-worker hauls a girl out of a lake where she has thrown herself in an attempt at suicide. He falls in love with

her. Even goes to work for her to the dismay of his hobo followers who try him for desertion.

The girl, it seems, is suffering from amnesia and the idea that Frank Morgan, who plays the part of a suave New York Mayor, no longer loves her. When the infatuated Jolson finally gets a job in a bank (together with his colored friend who says he likes to have money in his pocket, "but think of the time I wasted gettin' it,") all sorts of amusing things happen. With



Al Jolson Patters Back

never a hint of a mammy song, Jolson and the rest provide a most mirthful diversion.

A Door Opens and Mystery Moves In

It's good mystery, "Eine Tuer Geht Auf" (A Door Opens), this latest UFA German talking picture, which will be shown in 75 theaters throughout the United States, and though the speech is in German, English subtitles and clarity of action make it comprehensible even to those with little German.

Here is a detective settling down to a quiet evening at home. Suddenly he is summoned to solve a bank robbery. Evidence against the cashier, who has been in love with a mendacious minx, acted by Lily Rodien, looks damning. The girl too, is suspect, as are several others, and the evening of the detective, well played by Hermann Speilmans, turns out to be anything but tranquil.

MUSIC: Tune Detector Gives Recipe for Tin Pan Alley

"The only way to write a really popular song is to put one's self first in the state of mind of a less than average person, with a less than average vocabulary, range of thought, experience and sense for grammar."

Dr. Sigmund Spaeth of Princeton

How Can I—a Business Man—Really Learn Law at Home?

YOU are not alone in asking that question. Practically every man has seen where knowledge of law would have helped his success. The entire structure of business is held together by contracts and legal relations—and the man who knows law has a distinct advantage—for himself and his firm.

Again, countless occasions arise outside of the office—rental leases, life insurance, inheritance questions, domestic affairs, taxes and trust agreements are but a few—on each of which you may stand to lose unless you know something of law.

Again, the study of law, legal training, gives you what the business world prizes highly and rewards liberally—a keen analytical mind, the ability to judge shrewdly and to act quickly and with confidence.

But whether you want law for personal and business values, or whether you intend to prepare for a bar examination, the same problem confronts you. How can you acquire that knowledge?

You can't go back to school or spend the necessary years in a law office. But there is one road open to you—*home study*—a road, as you know, that some of the greatest leaders of all time have traveled—men like Lincoln, Grant, Disraeli, John Marshall, Coolidge—who mastered this important subject in hours that otherwise would have been wasted.

It can be done, of course—thousands have done it—yet what you want to know is—can you reasonably hope to do it? Will it be worth your time and money? Will it hold your interest, or will you find it drudgery? And—most important of all—will you really benefit by it?

You are quite wise in asking these questions—in holding your decision until they are answered to your complete satisfaction—

And these paragraphs are written with just that purpose—to help you answer your questions so far as LaSalle law training is concerned. Let's get right down to facts.

80,000 Others Have Proved It for You

First: LaSalle has been successfully training men and women in law for twenty-four years—more than 80,000 individuals, from all walks and stations in life—from every section of our country and from many foreign countries. Some of these are now successful lawyers and judges—others are executives, owners of business, presidents and general managers of corporations, department managers,

etc. Their names and addresses are readily available for your direct investigation.

Second: Out of this twenty-four years' experience in training so many individuals in such varying conditions, LaSalle naturally has worked out, and perfected, the material and methods of teaching law by home study. We have had to meet, and solve, every possible problem. No matter what your situation, your handicap, your education, your needs and desires, etc.—we have already trained successfully some man in similar circumstances.

A Most Remarkable Law Library

Third: Since legal text books are of such great importance in any study of law, the LaSalle Law Library was prepared by more than twenty outstanding law professors—leading teachers in our greatest resident law schools—and three lawyers. Five of these professors—including the editor-in-chief—have been Deans of their schools. One of the editors is now president of a great state university. Also, among the writers of the special lectures supplementing the texts are two U. S. Senators, a former attorney-general of the U. S., and a Supreme Court Justice of the State of New York.

More, these men—in preparing this Library—kept in mind always that it was to be used for home study. They knew it was for men like you—busy men who would study it at night, on trains, in spare moments in offices or stores—men who must find it clear and engaging, yet complete and reliable. So they wrote directly, simply, interestingly. All the material was then organized and edited by the LaSalle staff to give it the tested LaSalle training values.

Incidentally, LaSalle's "American Law and Procedure" is highly valued by lawyers as a condensed, authoritative reference work. In many resident law schools and offices it is the reference work most used by students and lawyers.

How the LaSalle Problem Method Makes Study Interesting and Practical

Fourth: This training is *personally* applied to you under lawyer-instructors, members of the bar who give *full time* to LaSalle training. These men check your work, guide you, and instruct you at every step according to your

own individual needs. You study under a definite, clear-cut plan involving continual use of the Problem Method, dealing with actual legal problems. Thus you learn by actually handling legal problems, analyzing cases, and making definite legal decisions—not by merely memorizing rules. You will find it fascinating and practical—dealing with many of your own problems.

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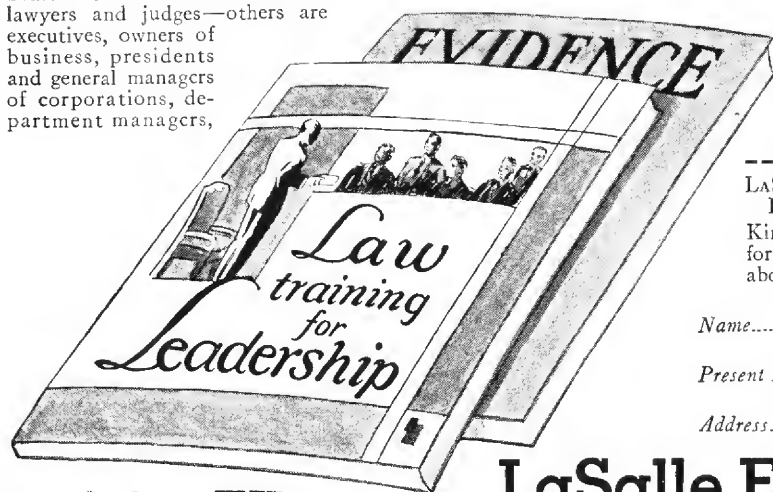
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Metropolitan Opera: There Was Talk of a National Misfortune

INTERNATIONAL

(the doctor is that of philosophy), who sleuths the origins of popular songs for the delight of radio audiences, gave this recipe for Tin Pan Alley music, last week.

Dr. Spaeth is busied collecting examples of bad grammar and rhyming in our songs. He was overwhelmed by the discovery that the theme song of his own Alma Mater, rhymes "score" with "old Nassau."

OPERA: Little Gold Now Left In Coffers of the Metropolitan

Economics came grimly onto the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House last week. The depression has rubbed so much of the gold off "The Golden Horseshoe," name for the grand-tier boxes in the most famous of the country's opera houses, that a Committee for saving Metropolitan Opera was formed.

Unless the public, opera attendants, music-lovers everywhere, radio listeners throughout the country, contribute a guaranty fund of \$300,000 for next season's performances, the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera Association, Inc., says that they will not renew their lease on the opera building.

"National Misfortune"

"The closing of the Metropolitan Opera House would be nothing short of a national misfortune," says the first statement of the emergency committee, headed by Lucrezia Bori, Metropolitan star.

"Not only would thousands of opera-goers and millions of listeners to opera over the radio suffer a serious loss in their cultural life, but it would be a catastrophe too appalling to contemplate to throw out of employment at this time of acute depression 770 employees of the opera company, most of whom, because of their highly spe-

cialized training, would be unable to find other employment. . . .

"It is obvious that opera can no longer depend for its sole support upon a small group of patrons as heretofore, and that to insure its continuance some plan must be devised to enlist in its support the rank and file of operagoers and of the vast audience who now listen to radio."

Checks of any amount are to be sent to Miss Bori at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. She and Edward Johnson and Lawrence Tibbett represent the Metropolitan artists on the new committee.

Paul D. Cravath, Director of the Metropolitan, said that the opera's

cash resources of \$1,100,000 have been wiped out and that a guaranty fund of \$150,000 would be gone by the end of this season.

"We are convinced," said Mr. Cravath, "that the falling off in attendance is due to the depression and not to any decrease in public interest in opera."

With the exception of two panic winters, opera has been carrying on continuously at the Metropolitan for fifty years. It paid its own way for twenty years. Then the nest-egg of more than \$1,000,000 cracked with the Stock Exchange.

Pledges Fail

Subscribers who had pledged more than \$500,000 at the opening of this season could not meet their obligations. Original estimates of expenses for the season put at \$1,440,000, with revenues at \$1,420,000, were drastically revised as the shortened run of sixteen rather than twenty-four weeks got under way.

Now it looks as though there might be a deficit of \$400,000. This, in spite of the fact that salaries for the stars have been cut as deeply as 35 per cent.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza, General Manager of the Metropolitan for the past quarter century, volunteered to waive his entire salary of \$30,000 for the duration of the depression. Beniamino Gigli, Metropolitan tenor, walked out of the Metropolitan last year rather than take a wage-cut.

A dissonant note amid the pleas of the Metropolitan directors for aid in carrying their burdens was struck, last week, by Deems Taylor, composer, several of whose works have been produced at the opera house.

"Up to last year," said Mr. Taylor, "the directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company had not contributed one cent since 1910 to the support of opera in New York. Under Gatti-Casazza's magnificent management, the opera had broken even."

Hits At Directors

"Now the directors allow it to be said that they are weary of the burden—a burden which, in fact, they had not even confronted for nearly a quarter of century. . . .

"It is clear that opera in New York has no assurances of support in this quarter; it must look to the public at large who have supported it in the last twenty-five years."

Plans for taking the Metropolitan on the road, which were broached at the first rumors of the opera's plight, were scrapped last week. Directors of the Metropolitan read with interest, however, accounts of the pooling of all the operatic resources of Great Britain, assuring a Covent Garden season of six weeks; of the low costs of the Paris Opera, where there are no stars in the Metropolitan sense, the singers being hired on yearly contracts; of the stability of the Prussian State Opera, subsidized by the government to the extent of \$120,000 a year.

BROADCASTS NEXT WEEK

Light face figures indicate A.M.
Black figures, P.M.

	*E.T.	C.T.	M.T.	P.T.
Feb. 18, Fannie Hurst, COLUMBIA .	6:00	5:00	4:00	3:00
U. S. Senator Dill, Silver, COLUMBIA .	10:15	9:15	8:15	7:15
Feb. 19, Prof. G. von S. Gaevernitz, from Berlin, NBC—WEAF	2:15	1:15	12:15	11:15
N. Y. Philharmonic-Symphony, Brund Walter conducting, COLUMBIA .	3:00	2:00	1:00	12:00
Paul Whiteman, concert, NBC-WJZ .	6:30	5:30	4:30	3:30
Ernest Hutcheson, piano, COLUMBIA .	10:00	9:00	8:00	7:00
Feb. 21, U. S. Senator Capper, COLUMBIA	11:30	10:30	9:30	8:30
Feb. 22, Metropolitan Opera Company, "Tannhauser," NBC—WEAF .	3:00	2:00	1:00	12:00
Concert: Josef Lhevinne, piano; Frank Black conducting, NBC—WJZ .	11:30	10:30	9:30	8:30
Feb. 24, Walter Damrosch conducts NBC Symphony orchestra, NBC—WEAF—WJZ	11:00	10:00	9:00	8:00
Cosmic Rays, Prof. A. H. Compton, NBC—WEAF .	7:15	6:15	5:15	4:15

*Hours given in Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific Standard Time.

L A W

BUDGET: Court Sets Child's Income at \$3,000 a Month

Lucy Cotton Thomas is seven years old. The budget for her living expenses went to court last week in New York. It was submitted by her mother, Mrs. Lucy Cotton Thomas, and the Irving Trust Co., as her guardians, to Surrogate James A. Delehanty for a decision for the current year. The total of Lucy's "necessities" was listed at \$3,800 a month.

Announcing that he was thinking of "the future necessities of the infant," Surrogate Delehanty decided on \$3,000 a month, which was the sum permitted last year. This makes Lucy's income about equal to half that of the President of the United States.

Mrs. Thomas itemized her daughter's budget as follows:

Rent for apartment at 995 Fifth Av.	\$800
Chauffeur, maid service and incidentals	350
Governess	125
Food for infant, mother and servants	600
School (tuition and incidentals) ..	50
Storage of automobile and garage charges	150
Laundry and cleaning for infant, mother and household	50
Electricity and telephone	75
Gifts and gratuities to servants and apartment house employees ..	25
Furnishing, repairs and incidental expenses of maintaining apartment	700
Traveling expenses	100
Insurance, storage and cartage ..	75
Miscellaneous expenses, including French, music and dancing lessons, drugs, books, flowers, stationery and medical expenses ..	400

Lucy's father was the late Edward R. Thomas, former publisher of The Morning Telegraph, sporting and theatrical newspaper. Her mother has been a publisher and an actress. She starred in "Turn to The Right" and "Up In Mabel's Room" and was described by a London photographer as having "the most perfect profile I have seen in the United States."

DARROW: Pleads Hand of Fate In Illinois Murder Case

Clarence Darrow lolled on the back of his neck in a rocking chair on the porch of a boarding-house at Dayton, Tenn., and drawled to a group of newspapermen;

"Boys, I'm through. This is my last case. I'm not going to practice law any more."

This was in the hot summer of 1925. The gnarled Chicago lawyer had just finished his devastating cross-examination of William Jennings Bryan, the climax of the Scopes evolution trial.

Last week in the crowded Circuit Court of Rockford, Illinois, Darrow's rasping voice was raised in defense of an eighteen-year-old youth on trial for the killing of a street-car motorman.

Time and again in recent years, Darrow, who is 76 years old and has been leading desperate causes since he de-

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In things you wear—you know your proper size. You don't waste money on *misfits*. Nor do you need to waste money on a misfit tooth brush. A *misfit* brush is a big risk—physically—to teeth and health. Know how to avoid such a risk. *See why before you buy*. You simply do this: Place any tooth brush in the narrow hollow formed by your thumb and forefinger. That curve is like your dental arch. Tek fits it precisely. Old style brushes do not. Thus, Tek cleans *back* of your teeth with outside ease. Without crowding, it quickly scrubs your teeth that bulky brushes miss. And you can expect longer life of your Tek because its *naturally BETTER BRISTLES* are laboratory selected—pure, lively, undoped. See how Tek looks and acts after many weeks of daily use.

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THE NEWS-WEEK IN BOOKS

fended Eugene Victor Debs for his leadership of the Pullman strike of '91, has been telling his friends that he was going to quit.

Now, employing tactics similar to those which saved Leopold and Loeb from death sentences in 1924, Darrow built a picture around his youthful client of a childhood where environment was the determining factor of his conduct.

Since the announcement of Darrow at Dayton, he has defended many clients charged with murder.

Darrow's latest client, Russell McWilliams, was on trial for the third time for the killing of William Sayles, motorman, on the night of August 29, 1931. Twice, McWilliams has been convicted; twice the convictions have been set aside.

In the present trial Darrow put the youth on the stand for the first time, and let him tell the story of his upbringing in mining-camps and small towns.

Summing Up

"His was a drab and weary life," said Darrow, in summing up. "No books, no pictures, no chance. He killed a man. Why did he do it? He said he wanted to get some money to have some fun. Isn't that an honest answer? That was his motive and that's the motive of life."

Darrow shot a lean forefinger towards Judge Shurtleff, in whose hands the boy's fate lay. "Nobody in this world knows what justice is," said the old lawyer, "and nobody can know. Man loves vengeance and he calls vengeance justice. On no theory can man judge the actions of others. There are more murderers who never killed but who have murder in their hearts and on their lips than there are who have taken human life. There is only one object of punishment and that is hate. No man can take away another's life or liberty unless he hates him."

ROACHES: Small Herd Is Not Sufficient To Break Lease

Lease-breaking in Canada is not as easy as in many cities in the United States. The circumstances under which a Canadian tenant may be provoked into moving out are seriously weighed and rigidly defined, as was demonstrated last week in Superior Court in Montreal.

The case in question hinged on cockroaches.

W. Cruden, the tenant, testified that he moved from a house on Queen Mary Road because he found "four or five" cockroaches on the premises. Justice Martineau decided that a herd of this size was not sufficient to constitute a nuisance, that Mr. Cruden was not justified in moving.

The court ordered him to pay his landlord \$350 for rent due on the balance of the lease.

ADAMS: Depression Prompts Biography of Henry Adams

HENRY ADAMS. By James Truslow Adams. 209 pages, 25,000 words. Albert and Charles Boni, New York. \$2.50.

Economic depression, prophesied by the subject of this biography, is responsible for its publication at this time. Originally it was planned to have James Truslow Adams write the book as an introduction to the collected works of Henry Adams. The publishing business not being favorable for marketing collected works, the Bo-



KEYSTONE

Mr. Darrow Built a Picture

nis decided to go ahead and publish the biography anyway.

The author (who incidentally is not related to the Adams family which is so studded with Presidents, Ambassadors, Congressmen and Cabinet members,) had a difficult assignment. Three years ago he wrote, "The Adams Family," with a brief glimpse at Henry's career.

Intellectual Life Recorded

Henry Adams left an exhaustive record of his intellectual life in his "Education." About the only contribution James Truslow Adams could make was to fill in gaps in the record of Henry's personal life, with especial reference to the twenty years between his marriage, and the travels which followed his wife's death. This is competently done.

The charm of Henry Adams' wife and her influence over him during the Washington years are developed by references from contemporary sources.

For the rest, the story is the familiar one of the sophistication of the youth by the pressures of prestige, and the eventual disillusionment of the man through his far-flung political contacts.

Again we see him seeking his education first at Harvard, then at Berlin, and Dresden, and then in the offices of his father, Charles Francis Adams, at London.

Ambassador to England, during the exciting Civil War days, the father gave his secretary son an opportunity to be witness to as fascinating a diplomatic drama as recent times record. But Henry felt that "one profession

alone seemed possible—the press," and drifted off the political scene for good.

Henry became Associate Professor of History at Harvard and editor of the North American Review. Now he had the chance for feeding the great appetite for study which had always been his and which later was to give the world, "Mont St. Michel and Chartres," "The Education of Henry Adams" and the histories of the United States.

A Lucid Style

The biography is written in the lucid and distinguished style which James Truslow Adams has shown in his eleven other works, dealing with the early history of the United States and our latter-day dilemmas.

The author was graduated from Yale in 1900, and was a member of a stock exchange firm until 1912. He worked with Col. E. M. House to prepare data for the Peace Conference and was detailed to Paris by the State Department in 1919. Since then, he has spent much of his time abroad casting critical eyes upon our civilization and its discontents.

LANCASTER: An Isle is Real Heroine of Romantic Novel

PAGEANT, A Novel of Tasmania, by G. B. Lancaster. 415 pages, 158,000 words. Century, New York, \$2.50.

A woman, using a pen-name, has written a long, vigorous, romantic novel with an island for a heroine. Lives of thirteen important persons are followed over the course of sixty years. Tasmania and its strange and special life remain as the book's central theme.

G. B. Lancaster is Edith Littleton, who has written eight novels under the Lancaster pen-name, and who has let her publishers think she was a man. She was born in Tasmania, and for the past ten years has been gathering material there for background for "Pageant"—neighborhood gossip, folk-tales,

NEWS-WEEK'S BOOK LIST

PRESIDENT LINCOLN (Bobbs-Merrill, \$7.50).

Two volume account of the presidential years by the late William E. Barton, completed by William H. Townsend.

GENERAL WILLIAM EATON (Minton, Balch, \$3.50). Biography by F. R. Rodd of the adventurer who, in 1895, planted in Africa the only victorious American flag across the Atlantic before 1918.

INDIVIDUALISM, An American Way of Life (Liveright, \$2). A readable statement of his philosophy by Horace M. Kallen of the New School for Social Research.

THE CASE AGAINST EINSTEIN (Dodd, Mead, \$3). By Arthur Lynch. A scientist's attempt to invalidate the widely publicized new conception of the universe.

JENNY WREN (Harcourt, Brace, \$2.50). Novel by E. H. Young, author of "Miss Mole."

GOD'S LITTLE ACRE (Viking, \$2.50). Raw life in the Georgia Piedmont in a story by Erskine Caldwell.

IMMORTAL WOMAN (Macaulay, \$2). Gлеб Botkin, son of the last Czar's physician, writes a melodramatic novel of exiles during and after the revolution.

newspaper clippings and diaries.

She has posed Tasmania as background for the lives of Madame Comyn, her youngest son Mab, her granddaughter Jenny, and Robert Snow, an Oxford man, sent as a convict to the island.

Madame Comyn, born French, with a sharp wit on her tongue, and ambition in her heart, is a grandmother when the book begins.

Mab, the nineteen year old son, goes to "sup kisses from Lucy's firm red cheeks and arms."

But Lucy is a servant and Madame Comyn quickly arranges for her departure.

There is promise in Jenny, the granddaughter. It was decided to marry her to the rich Mr. Paige. Jenny would have none of it. She fell in love with a lawyer who was dubious about his wife's whereabouts. So Jenny was left without a harbor and distinction passed the family by.

Sounds melodramatic and is, this "Pageant." But it has in it about all the ingredients of good story telling and a memorable setting in the houses of the feudal landlords of Tasmania.

MEANS-BERLE: Trace Growth of Wealth, Its Concentration

THE MODERN CORPORATION AND PRIVATE PROPERTY. By Gardiner C. Means and Adolf Augustus Berle, Jr. Macmillan, New York. \$3.75.

Since the start of his Presidential campaign, Franklin D. Roosevelt has had Prof. Berle of the Columbia Law School as one of his many academic, economic advisers. With Mr. Means, Berle has written a book, now republished by Macmillan, which lays devastatingly about in the world of corporate ownership.

The authors trace the enormous growth of small stockholders. They tell of the increasing concentration of capital, and of the divorcing of industrial wealth from its original owners. They conclude:

"The translation of perhaps two-thirds of the industrial wealth of the country from individual ownership to ownership by the large, publicly financed corporations vitally changes the lives of workers and the methods of property tenure. The divorce of ownership from control consequent on that process, almost necessarily involves a new form of economic organization of society."

The Federal Trade Commission, now again in the limelight, affords, in the opinion of the authors, one weapon for effective control through forcing the publication of detailed and uniform corporate accounts.

This book has won increasing fame among the younger economists since its publication by the Commerce Clearing House, Chicago, last summer. But you don't have to be an economist to appreciate its significant contribution to any thinking about the depression that may be going on.

FOURTH ESTATE

REPOSITORY: A Make-Shift Newspaper Quietly Quits

The New York Repository was a happy contrast to high-pressure, business-seeking New York newspapers. It had no advertising, sought no circulation and printed as little news as possible.

As might be expected, its passing last fortnight was so quiet that the press did not discover its demise for three days.

Spent Some \$600,000

Into this weakest link of the strong Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, was tossed an original \$500,000, and an operating expense item estimated at \$100,000. The New York Repository was printed only to keep alive an Associated Press franchise valued at \$500,000.

When Scripps-Howard bought the old New York World properties to merge with their Telegram in February, 1931, two A. P. franchises were included. One could be used on the Telegram.

The other was an expensive white elephant which they had to keep feeding money until a buyer appeared. For if a single scheduled issue of a newspaper using it was missed, the franchise lapsed.

In the sudden confusion entailed by

merging two large metropolitan newspapers the franchises were forgotten. Most of the Scripps-Howard executives had been up all night closing the deal. Not until five o'clock in the afternoon did it occur to any of these sleepy men that something had to be done about the morning franchise.

Into this confusion the Repository, a still-birth, came. By nine o'clock in the morning something that looked like a newspaper and carried at least one A. P. dispatch had to be on a newsstand.

Two Scripps-Howard men spent a frenzied night. They could depend on the now hopelessly overworked old Telegram plant for no assistance. Finally they went to the Newspaper Enterprise Association to get out their paper. With barely four minutes to spare before the nine o'clock deadline the Repository was on newsstands.

A Curious Jumble

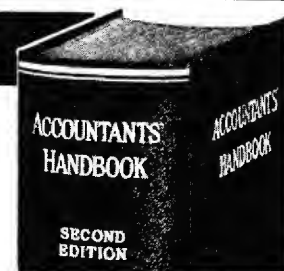
The first issue, a collector's item, was the oddest first edition of a newspaper to reach New York newsstands. It contained all the assorted stories that there was time to put in print. All available pictures were sprinkled through the four page sheet. A half page picture of Claudette Colbert bore the caption, now famous in Scripps-Howard annals, "La Belle Claudette."

After several issues the Repository took better form. An editorial page appeared with an editorial titled, "The

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Newspaper." Written in the best political speech manner, it was a verbose attempt to use lots of space and say nothing.

As it appeared again and again the editor of the Repository, Aubrey Graves, began to get letters congratulating him on his consistent editorial policy and the fact that his paper was untainted by radicalism.

On Obscure Newsstands

Fear was expressed that the early issues might be ironically mistaken as a successor to the World. To avoid this it was placed on obscure newsstands. One on upper 10th Av. was selected. The other was the last place that it would be looked for, the Penn. Station.

For two years rumors persisted that there was to be a new morning newspaper in New York. As long as there was a possibility of selling the A. P. franchise to one of these, the Repository was maintained. But last fortnight, hope of such a possibility was gone, and Scripps-Howard decided to stop paying the A. P. for an unused service.

STORY: A Majorca Magazine Finds Home in New York

Story, a bi-monthly fiction magazine, has moved from Majorca to New York. One more chapter of an Odyssey in print is closed.

Whit Burnett and his wife Martha Foley, editors of Story, were newspaper correspondents in Vienna with time on their hands in March, 1931. They rounded up some literary expatriates, hired a machine in the office where they had been filing their despatches, and mimeographed 75 copies of a number of short stories that were out of the ordinary.

In Demand in Paris

A short time later, the price of one of these mimeographed copies was \$5 in Paris bookstores. The second issue, dignified in print, received further accolades from critics everywhere.

Edward J. O'Brien, editor of "Best American Short Stories," began to look for appearances of the magazine to which Kay Boyle, L. A. G. Strong, Manuel Komroff and Erskine Caldwell were contributing. He has since picked twelve of Story's pieces for his annual collection.

Prospects for cheaper printing took the publishers to Majorca. There they ran into a Spanish type-font which had no w's, and was pretty shy of k's.

After desperate searching, a press was found that could supply w's and k's and run off as many as four full pages at one fell swoop. The staff then distributed the type, reset, and went on printing in successive quatrains.

Hailed by Havelock Ellis, Sinclair Lewis and other literary big-wigs, Story will now appear under the auspices of the Modern Library.

RELIGION

ST. MARK'S: Still Has Peacock But Sadly in Need of Funds

A peacock spreads feathered glory down the stone paths leading to the rectory. On soft spring days garment workers on Second Avenue, New York, stop to look through the railings at the green loveliness of the garden around the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie.

Outside and in, St. Mark's is the most colorful of all New York's churches. Now there is danger that it may have to close its doors for lack of funds.

Dr. William Norman Guthrie, St. Mark's militant, mystic rector, sent out his call for help last week. And his appeal was not to the members of the Episcopal diocese, but rather to "the people we have tried to help, the perplexed ones, the agnostics and those in trouble."

The church, with its pink-stained stones, high steeple and cloistered gar-



Dr. Guthrie Called for Help

dens, stands on the site of a chapel built by the one-legged Peter Stuyvesant when he was Governor of New Amsterdam in 1660.

The Stuyvesant farm was in the heart of Bouwerie Village, now 2d Av., and 11th St. The Dutch Governor was buried in a vault in the chapel, and today a stained-glass window in the church shines above that vault.

The present church edifice was begun in 1799 and was not completed until 1858. At the middle of the last century broad 2d Av. was New York's fashionable street. The St. Mark's congregation was society's cream. Then the East Side swept over the church, sending the worshippers to 5th Av., and St. Mark's stood, a garden spot among thronging tenements.

Dr. Guthrie, a native of Dundee, Scotland, lecturer and essayist, came to St. Mark's in 1911, and from that time on the church was a storm center of the local diocese. Dr. Guthrie im-

ported professional singers for his choir. Under many shifting lights, bare-foot, flimsily-clad dancers flitted before the veiled altar.

This revival of the ritual dance culminated in the appearance of a Parsee priest who uttered incantations before smoking urns while the dancers postured.

"Pagan" Dances

Bishop William T. Manning of the New York diocese denounced the dances as "pagan," and a wordy war ensued with the result that for eight years the Bishop cut the church off from his visitations.

The breach was healed by an official visit of the Bishop last March. But St. Mark's made the front pages again when a "Body and Soul" clinic, which had been functioning at the church in charge of Dr. Edward Spencer Cowles, was closed despite heated protest.

The present difficulties of St. Mark's are attributed by Dr. Guthrie to the fact that, "In New York everybody has got used to getting something for nothing. They thought that St. Mark's had an endowment when it didn't, and they never thought of giving anything in return for what the church gave them."

ISLAM: Muezzins Talk Turkish Now Instead of Arabic

When the muezzin called from the minaret outside of the great, green mosque at Broussa, Turkey, last week, he summoned the faithful to prayer, not in the name of Allah but in the Turkish name of Tanrı.

Kemal's official banning of Arabic, used in religious services in his country since the death of Mohammed in 632, was another revolutionary step in line with the President's attempts to modernize Turkey. For the orthodox, its effects were the same as though Latin were to be abandoned in Roman Catholic church services.

Kemal, Implacable

Kemal has proved himself implacable in his insistence upon the adoption of his reforms. In the past he has hanged a number of rebel ring-leaders. He took the fez away from the men, telling them to wear felt hats and derbies. He commanded women to put aside their veils. He separated church and State and replaced old Islamic laws by new codes.

Now in his capital at Angora, the President is drawing up a message to his Parliament putting teeth into a law which will strengthen his latest religious reform. Up to the time of the Broussa incident, which was quickly isolated, Kemal had hesitated to make the law apply through all parts of the country. Now, he has been aroused, he is out to force the conduct of services in the language, which he says, the majority of the worshippers can understand.

Every woman LEADS a TRIPLE LIFE



SINCE the dawn of history men have never ceased to marvel at the moods of women. It is astonishing how many different people are rolled into one to make the average wife.

Why is Mrs. Smith unmoved by Mrs. Jones's florid description of her new vacuum cleaner? Because Mrs. Jones was so careless as to time her remarks when Mrs. Smith, in an aesthetic mood, was pondering the advisability of trying a new kind of beauty treatment. Practical things like vacuum cleaners were not interesting to her at that moment. Just as, at another time, the subject of beauty treatments will seem unimportant to her if she happens to be mentally mixing muffins.

For every woman leads a triple life. As far as her moods are concerned, she is at least three women rolled into one. And these moods fall under three main classifications:

First, recreation and romance.

Second, her family life, her children.

Third, her person—her clothes, her skin, her figure.

The overcrowded modern life of woman and her instinct for order have compelled

her to keep these things each in a separate mental compartment. That is why McCall's, in a brilliant new make-up, now arranges its contents according to these three main interests of a woman's life.

It is practically three magazines in one. To meet woman's need for recreation and romance, McCall's has given her first a magazine of Fiction and News. Then comes a second four-color cover to mark the beginning of a magazine which meets her domestic moods and intensifies them—"McCall's Homemaking." Then, to satisfy her interest in her personal appearance, behind its own four-color cover comes McCall's Style and Beauty. All three, bound together as a unit, make up the new McCall's.

And what about Advertising? The new McCall's now offers to all advertisers the opportunity of a similarly appropriate arrangement to the mutual advantage of its readers and its sponsors. As in the modern department store, like things are grouped with like. In the new McCall's there need be no fear that advertisers will say the right thing to the right woman at the wrong time.

Radical? Only in the sense that it has

never been done before. But you may be sure that we did not remake McCall's this way before we knew from experience that only such a magazine of triple aspect could bring the greatest help to the triple lives that modern women lead. And after the first new issue went on sale, an unprecedented increase in letters from the women on McCall Street told us how right we were. McCall's Magazine, 230 Park Avenue, New York City.



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- that more than 50% of operators of typewriters wear glasses.
- that nearly 33⅓% of these typists suffered impaired vision before the end of their second year of employment.
- *This is, in part, the toll taken by the old-fashioned typewriter with its tiresome "bobbing" carriage.*

"BOBBING CARRIAGE" is a far too frequent cause of eyestrain among typists. Eyes, forced to follow the rapidly shifting glare of the paper in the machine, are subjected to continuous fatigue. To relieve this condition, Royal offers the greatest typewriter improvement of recent years—"Shift freedom." On the new Easy-Writing Royal the type-segment alone moves

when capital letters are written—the carriage and the typing both remain stationary. But that is not all! This revolutionary principle of design and operation increases the output of correspondence—encourages greater neatness and accuracy! Invite a demonstration. Test the new Easy-Writing Royal Typewriter. Banish the shadow of eye-fatigue from your office!

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